

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF  
NATIONAL DEFENCE  
CANADA  
FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH  
1923  
(MILITIA SERVICE)

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*





*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the  
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Department of National Defence (Militia Service) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. MACDONALD,  
*Minister of National Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 15, 1923.



OTTAWA, November 12, 1923.

The Honourable the Minister,  
Department of National Defence,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration, to be laid on the Table of the House, this the Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Militia Service), for the fiscal year, 1922-23.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,  
*Acting Deputy Minister.*



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REPORT OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, CANADA  
(PART II. MILITIA SERVICE)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1923

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1923

(1) Military Policy and Organization for Defence

In the 1922 Session of Parliament an Act was passed constituting a "Department of National Defence" by the amalgamation of the Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Naval Service and the Air Board under one minister. The Act came into effect by Order in Council on January 1, 1923, and simultaneously the Militia Council and the Air Board were dissolved. The amalgamation aims at better and unified control of the Defence Services, closer co-operation between Land, Water and Air Forces and greater economy in their administration.

The reorganization has proceeded slowly and has not yet been completed. The most important task still to be effected is the assembly of the Defence Council and the commencement of its regular meetings. Of secondary importance only to the Defence Council is the authorization of the Departmental Defence Committee. The old Inter-Departmental Defence Committee which consisted of the heads of the Militia, Naval, Air and Police services and which used to hold frequent and regular meetings to co-ordinate arrangements for defence, no longer exists, and until both the Defence Council and the Departmental Defence Committee are properly functioning the work of the department will not be efficiently performed and the full advantages of the amalgamation of the several departments in the Department of Defence will not be realized.

Consequent on the reorganization the Chief of the General Staff's appointment, which pertained especially to the Militia, has been changed to that of Chief of Staff and he has become the chief adviser of the minister on matters of defence. He is also charged with the co-ordination of the work of the different branches of the Staff.

The appointment of Inspector General has been abolished with effect from April 1, 1922, and the control of inspectional work transferred to the Chief of Staff. The annual inspections of units are largely carried out by general officers and Colonels Commandant in command of districts under the orders of the Chief of Staff, but also by the Chief of Staff himself, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General when opportunity offers.

Chiefly for financial reasons, as a temporary expedient the office of Master General of the Ordnance has been suspended with effect from April 1, 1922, and the duties divided between the General Staff and the Quartermaster-General's Branch of the Staff.



Reports of the several branches and Directorates of Defence Headquarters are included herein. These go into matters affecting them in considerable detail but it is desired here to comment briefly upon some of the main features.

The strength of the Permanent Force on March 31, 1923, is 3,475. It is considered that the minimum strength should be 4,000. No lower figure will permit of units performing their instructional work and keeping up their efficiency, and at the same time provide garrisons for defended ports and allow the troops to carry out their routine garrison and barrack duties. Over and above their functions as Instructional Corps to the non-permanent Active Militia, Permanent Force units are liable to be called upon by the civil authorities to maintain order in strike areas. This duty—which is naturally repugnant to the instincts of a soldier but has nevertheless to be cheerfully borne—necessitates a larger Permanent Force than at present exists if the regular functions of the corps are also to be maintained. During the year under review the small existing Permanent Force was strained to the uttermost in providing sufficient numbers to meet demands for troops for strike duty and the call coming, as it did, in the middle of the training season, the instructional work was badly disorganized and the Militia suffered generally.

It continues to be a matter of regret that for financial reasons the training period of the Non-Permanent Active Militia has again had to be restricted to nine days and to a limited establishment. This period is not sufficiently long to permit of adequate training, though the keenness of all ranks has enabled the utmost possible to be made of it. But with a limited training establishment which is of necessity below the full peace establishment, it is not possible to give to all Militia men even this nine days' instruction. It is hoped that more funds will be available in future years so that the period of training may be extended and be opened up to the full available strength of militia units.

Lack of funds has unfortunately not permitted of the purchase of tanks and no training in that necessary branch of warfare has therefore been possible. For the same reason no equipment is available for training in Chemical Warfare (use of gas) either offensive or defensive. While the Washington Treaty debars the use of noxious gases as between the signatories thereto no such restriction applies to other nations, and in future wars, in which such other nations are engaged, chemical means of crippling the opposing forces are certain to be employed.

It is satisfactory to report that it has been possible to resume the Militia Staff Course after its suspension due to the war. The lectures connected with the theoretical portion of this, the most advanced course of instruction for Non-Permanent Active Militia Officers, were well attended at the different centres where they were delivered during the winter and a good number of candidates sat for the subsequent examination.

Other points in the report of the Training and Staff Duties Directorate which may be noted as of special interest are the training of Artillery specialists and the Instructional Courses at Schools of Instruction for Officers and N.C.O.'s. It is regrettable that owing to restricted funds the attendance at Royal Schools of Instruction was not so good as might have been wished. This deficiency in attendance was offset by the numbers attending Provisional Schools at local centres, but the benefits to be derived from Provisional Schools can never be of equal value to the course of training at the permanent Royal Schools of Instruction.

The reduction of \$100,000 in the Cadet Vote has unfortunately resulted in the cancellation of all Cadet Camps. Nevertheless some satisfactory features connected with this important branch are to be noted. Approval has been given for the purchase of 2,000 .22 Martini Rifles and delivery is about to be made.



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They will be a great boon to the Cadets and it is hoped that gradually the whole Cadet Force will be re-armed with them. The regulation Militia Ross or Lee-Enfield rifle is too heavy for many of the younger boys and authority has been given to local authorities to exempt from arm drill those Cadets whose physical development would render it unwise for them to carry rifles.

The detachments of the Boys' Naval Brigade have now practically been incorporated in the Cadet Service and are permitted to benefit by the per capita allowance for Military Cadets. The boys carry out a portion of the training laid down for Military Cadets; the remainder of their training is devoted to specialization in their naval work.

The policy which has now been laid down for the Cadet Service is to concentrate on bringing existing Cadet Corps to a higher state of efficiency rather than on still further increasing the number of units. The syllabus of training has been modified in certain respects and it now approximates more closely to that of the Boy Scouts organization. More attention than formerly is being given to such subjects as—

Physical Training.

First Aid.

Signalling.

Scouting.

Organized Games.

Lectures on Citizenship.

The new syllabus by means of the training imparted and the course of lectures laid down aims at improving the physique of the boys and inspiring them to lead clean, honourable lives and thereby to make good and useful citizens, proud of their country, versed in its great traditions and anxious to promote its welfare.

Although no special efforts are being made to increase the number of our Cadets, it is gratifying to observe that the total enrolled has risen by 8,000 from 101,000 on March 31, 1922, to 109,000 on March 31, 1923. No work of the Department of National Defence is more fruitful in future good for the nation than that devoted to the development of the Cadet Services.

The work of the Signal Services presents some features of special interest. The Signal Corps, small in number but efficient in its duties, has kept up with the rapid developments of wireless telephony. During the summer of 1922 some quite notable experimental work was carried out with old equipment by the wireless officer from aeroplane to aeroplane and between aeroplane and ground station in the vicinity of High River, Alberta. The value of the forestry patrols maintained by the Royal Canadian Air Service has been greatly increased by this development of wireless. As stated in the detailed report of the Signal Service, "one of the largest forest fires detected in Alberta last year was reported by radio-telephony from the air at a distance of 190 miles from the air station from which the plane had set out on its patrol."

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a chain of wireless stations up the MacKenzie valley manned by personnel of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, which will place points as distant as Dawson City and the Mayo Mining Camp in telegraphic communication with other parts of Canada. A small increase in the establishment of the corps has been approved for this purpose.

In connection with the work of the Historical Section of the General Staff, the History of the Canadian Medical Services in the Great War has been written by Sir Andrew MacPhail, based on material compiled in the Section. This, the first volume of the Official History of the Canadian Forces, 1914-19, will probably be issued from the press shortly.



In connection with the Military Survey Division which now comes under the Military Operations and Intelligence Directorate, the most interesting development has been the establishment of the Board of Topographical Surveys and Mapping composed of representatives from the Department of the Interior, the Department of Mines and the Department of National Defence. This co-operation between the three departments will allow of mutual arrangement of programmes of work and will obviate much overlapping, which was inevitable when each department operated independently of the other in planning and carrying out its surveys and mapping.

The distinction "Royal" has been conferred by His Majesty the King upon the Canadian Air Force, which is now known officially as "The Royal Canadian Air Force."

Details of the work of the Force appear elsewhere in this report, but the change in its organization and functions may be noted here. From a dual organization, divided into a military and civil side, each working largely independent of the other, the Force has been reorganized into a single military unit with four instructional centres. The policy followed is to keep the organization as closely as possible on the same lines as the "Royal Air Force" with regulations based on those of that service.

In the establishment of these four main centres (Dartmouth, N.S.; Borden, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Vancouver, B.C.) on a military basis the foundation has been laid for an Air Service which will be a credit to Canada in future years. The change in status from a civilian to a military organization does not interfere with the carrying out by the Force of duties of a civil character, and its activities in forest patrols, aerial survey and other operations on behalf of different Dominion and Provincial Government departments are being expanded rather than curtailed. It is the fortunate privilege of the Royal Canadian Air Force to be able to use its personnel and equipment to develop and serve the country and at the same time afford useful experience to pilots and observers.

An important step towards improving the efficiency of the Royal Canadian Air Force has been taken by the placing of orders for eight new flying boats of the latest pattern best calculated for the work required in Canada. Six of these are being built in Canada, and it is hoped that this may be the beginning of a new industry in this country. This purchase of new machines is a welcome step in the right direction, but if this service is to retain its efficiency it will be necessary to spend a considerable sum each year in re-equipping it with modern equipment. The existing equipment consists of aircraft, etc., presented by the British authorities; all of it dates back to the period of the war and much of it to an early date in the war. Aircraft deteriorates rapidly and there is scarcely any of the material which is not now obsolete and unreliable. In the Air Service, almost above any other service, it is essential that the equipment should be up to date and that its reliability should be beyond suspicion if loss of life due to defective material is to be avoided.

The Adjutant-General's report details fully all changes in organization made during the year under review. It is a matter of great regret that owing to the reduction in the appropriation of the Militia, No. 4 Company, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, and the Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade have had to be disbanded and are now no longer maintained as active units. This reduction of the Permanent Force seriously restricts its usefulness, as already mentioned.

The authorization of the Canadian Railway Corps makes provision for a very necessary branch in any future military operations, should such ever unhappily occur. It is true that the organization exists practically only on



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paper and that for the present no more than the posting of officers can be carried out, but the fact that an organization based on an approved establishment is in being, with officers appointed and mobilization store tables worked out, is a considerable step towards improving our preparations for defence. Hurried improvization on war occurring may be fatal to success and plans must be prepared in advance. The work of the personnel of a Railway Corps in war will follow the lines of their work in peace and military training is therefore not so essential in such a unit as in a purely military formation.

## (2) Military Operations and Intelligence

### *Operations*

Further attention has been given to the work referred to in the annual report of 1921-22.

### *Mobilization*

Further progress has been made in the General Staff's arrangements for mobilization.

### *Intelligence*

Considering the paucity of funds and the limited staff, very good progress has been made in the collection and collation of Military Intelligence.

### *Organization and Liaison*

This Directorate has been able to furnish information on various questions to other Directorates of the Department of National Defence. It has been invariably consulted in questions of military policy. It has established liaison with other departments of the Government.

### *General*

The Director and Assistant Director have lectured in various places, on various subjects, during the year.

The Assistant Director has given a good deal of time to perusal of Annual Inspection Reports of Units and made comments thereon for information of the Chief of Staff, and other branches of the department.

The officers of this Directorate have served on various committees, Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Officers.

### *Departmental Library*

During the year the Libraries of the Department of Militia, the Air Board and Naval Services, have been consolidated into the Library of the Department of National Defence. As each of these libraries had formerly a different system of cataloguing it was necessary to re-catalogue the books on a uniform system.

One thousand one hundred and thirty-five volumes were received from the Air Board and approximately 1,000 for the Naval Services.

The Library of congress classification was chosen as the most modern and most suitable for a military library. The work of recataloguing commenced in January and by the end of the fiscal year 1,579 volumes had been reclassified.

A new dictionary card index has been begun.



Monthly lists of addenda which includes all old material reclassified, were issued. These will eventually be compiled into a dictionary catalogue.

Press clippings of interest, to Military, Naval, and Air Force Officers were circulated daily.

More than 100 periodicals were received, circulated and filed. During the year 93 new volumes were ordered, of which number 81 were received.

### Military Survey Division

During the year the Military Survey Division was transferred back to the General Staff, its logical place, and came under this Directorate.

Immediate steps were taken to seek the co-operation of the Department of the Interior.

During the year the Board of Topographic Surveys and Mapping with representatives from the Department of Mines, the Department of the Interior and Department of National Defence commenced to function.

The representatives of the department are,—

Colonel S. H. Osler, C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
Assistant Director of Engineer Services.  
Major J. B. Cochrane,  
Assistant Director of Military Surveys.

A rotary offset press, long required by the Survey Division, was ordered and received at the end of the fiscal year.

A course of Instruction in Surveying was carried out from February 1, 1922, to November 1, 1922, eight other ranks from various units of the Permanent Force attending.

The Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, the Assistant Director of Military Surveys and other Officers of the Surveys, together with representatives of the Topographical Surveys of the Department of the Interior, visited the survey parties during the year.

### Field Work.

*Control.*—Horizontal and vertical control was carried out during the last week of April and the month of May in the Ottawa sheet for the revision—one hundred and nineteen miles of chain traverse, one hundred and sixteen miles of stadia traverse and one hundred and seventy-three miles of level lines being completed. This control is in addition to that of former years, and was considered necessary in order to bring the accuracy of the Ottawa sheet up to the standard of the survey work being carried out at the present time. The control party then proceeded to Quebec, where their work was confined to the control of the Warwick, D'Israeli, Armstrong and Ste. Evariste sheets, which was completed.

In addition to the above about fifty miles of transit and level control of a secondary nature was carried out in the wooded area of the Lotbiniere and Megantic sheets.

During November a party of seven was employed for five days at Petawawa Camp in fixing the artillery ranging points erected during the summer.

The many advantages of motor transport for the control work were again made evident during this season.

The total control for the season:—

Chain transit traverse.. . . . .	304 miles
Stadia traverse.. . . . .	605 “
Levelling.. . . . .	959 “



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*Topography.*—Topography was carried out in Cape Breton and Quebec, about seventy square miles having been completed in the Mira sheet, Cape Breton, by two topographers. This work was completed by the end of June, these two men then proceeding to Quebec. In Quebec topography of the Lyster, Arthabaska and Woburn sheets was completed, and a portion of the Scottstown sheet.

In the examination of the field sheets in the Arthabaska District, some inaccuracies were discovered. It will be necessary, accordingly, to revise the inaccurate sheets early next season.

## Total topography completed:—

Mira sheets, Cape Breton.. . . . .	69 sq. miles
Lyster Sheets, Quebec.. . . . .	360 “ “
Arthabaska Sheet, Quebec.. . . . .	455 “ “
Woburn Sheet, Quebec.. . . . .	107 “ “
Scottstown Sheet, Quebec.. . . . .	210 “ “
Total.. . . . .	1,201 “ “

The present condition of the field and draughting work is as follows:—

## Districts fully controlled ready for topographers:—

Ontario, 7.—Grand Bend, St. Marys, Stratford, Alliston, Barrie, Beaverton and Ottawa.

Quebec, 5.—Warwick, D'Israeli, Ste. Evariste, Armstrong, St. Sylvestre.

## Districts fully surveyed ready for draughting:—

Quebec, 4.—La Patrie, Malvina, Woburn, Lyster.

Cape Breton.—Five sheets in the vicinity of Sydney.

*Office Work.**Draughting.*—Work in the hands of the draughtsmen and engraver:—

Six sheets.—Three Rivers, Yamaska, Becancours, Aston, La Patrie, Drummond one-half inch.

*Printing.*—The following new maps and diagrams were printed:—

Standard 1-inch Sheets, St. Malachie, Halifax, Musquodoboit.. . .	2,172
Brome $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.. . . . .	867
Manoeuvre and Camp Maps: Petawawa, N.E. and S.E. Camp	
Hughes, 4 Sheets, Brampton Enlargement, Total.. . . . .	2,637
Five Confidential Maps and Diagrams.. . . . .	1,165
Forty-three Maps and Diagrams for instructional purposes.. . .	8,299
Reprints of thirteen 1-inch Sheets.. . . . .	8,495

Total Maps and Diagrams.. . . . .	23,635
Lantern slides for lecture purposes.. . . . .	2,710

*Maps and Diagrams Issued.*—

1-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Sheets free to various Government departments..	7,688
1-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Sheets sold to public.. . . . .	3,800
Special Maps and Diagrams for instructional use.. . . . .	9,100
Total Maps and Diagrams issued.. . . . .	20,588

## (3) Military Training and Staff Duties

## TRAINING

*Remarks.*—Financial restriction compelled the authorities again to keep training within more or less the same limits as obtained last year. Notwithstanding these restrictions however, an appreciable stride in general efficiency was made. A gratifying feature was the keenness and good spirit displayed by



all ranks; the standard of discipline was most satisfactory, and with sufficient funds to permit of training at full peace strength for a longer period at Central Camps, a high state of efficiency would undoubtedly result.

PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Units of the Permanent Active Militia as shown below carried out training at the camps stated. The training in camp of the units marked \* was not completed owing to the strike in Nova Scotia.

Unit	Camp	Period	
		From	To
R.C.D.			
Headquarters.....	Niagara	1- 6-22	24- 8-22
"B" Squadron...	Petawawa	1- 6-22	14- 8-22
L.S.H.(R.C.)—			
Headquarters.....	Sarcee	1- 6-22	15- 9-22
"A" Squadron...	Hughes	29- 5-22	7- 8-22
"B" ".....	Sarcee..	1- 6-22	15- 9-22
R.C.H.A.—*			
Headquarters.....	Petawawa.	27- 5-22	18- 7-22
"A" and "B" Batteries*	"	27- 5-22	18- 8-22
"C" Battery*.....	Hughes.	27- 5-22	9- 7-22
	Sarcee...	10- 7-22	15- 9-22
R.C.G.A.—			
Headquarters.....	McNab Island	8- 5-22	29- 7-22
No. 1 Battery.....	"	8- 5-22	17- 6-22
No. 2 ".....	"	19- 6-22	29- 7-22
No. 3 " *.....	Petawawa.	27- 5-22	18- 8-22
No. 4 " *.....	"	25- 5-22	18- 8-22
No. 5 ".....	Rodd Hill...	15- 7-22	1- 9-22
R.C.F.—			
No. 6 Detachment.	McNab Island	17- 6-22	18- 8-22
		5- 9-22	15- 9-22
R.C.R.—			
Headquarters..	Cove Ranges.....	15- 8-22	15- 9-22
"A" Company.	McNab Island..	6- 9-22	21-10-22
"B" ".....	Niagara	1- 6-22	23- 8-22
"C" " *.....	Cove Ranges	15- 8-22	15- 9-22
"D" " *.....	Point aux Trembles...	15- 6-22	15- 9-22
P.P.C.L.I.—			
Headquarters...	St. Charles.	11- 7-22	27- 8-22
"A" Company..	"	11- 7-22	27- 8-22
"B" ".....	Heal's R. R.	1- 6-22	15- 7-22
Royal 22nd Regt.*...	Levis.	1- 6-22	15- 9-22
R.C.M.G. Bde.—			
Headquarters.	Niagara	1- 6-22	23- 8-22
No. 1 Company.	Heal's R. R.	15- 7-22	1- 9-22
No. 2 ".....	Niagara	1- 6-22	23- 8-22

In cases other than above Permanent Force units trained in their respective areas under arrangements made by District Commanders. In view of the very limited strength of this Force, the heavy calls upon it for strike duty and for instructional and administrative work with the Non-Permanent Active Militia drained it to its utmost resources and interrupted its training to a great extent.

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Non-Permanent Active Militia units (except Artillery and C.O.T.C.) were authorized to train at approximately 50 per cent of Peace Establishment for a period of 9 days at a Central Camp, a Local Camp, or Local Headquarters. The Artillery were authorized to train at 75 per cent of Peace Establishment for 6 days at Local Headquarters and 6 days at Practice Camp for Firing Detachments only. The C.O.T.C. were authorized to perform 12 days at Local Headquarters.



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Units trained at Camps of Instruction or Local Headquarters as shown below:—

*Camps of Instruction**Cavalry—(9 days)—*

Governor General's Body Guard.  
 The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.  
 Fort Garry Horse.  
 2nd Dragoons.  
 3rd Dragoons.  
 4th Hussars (1 Sqdn.).  
 7th Hussars.  
 8th P.L.N.B. Hussars.  
 9th Grey's Horse.  
 11th Hussars.  
 12th Manitoba Dragoons.  
 13th Scottish Dragoons.  
 14th Canadian Light Horse.  
 15th Canadian Light Horse.  
 16th Canadian Light Horse.  
 17th D. of Y. R.C. Hussars.  
 18th Canadian Light Horse.  
 19th Alberta Dragoons.  
 The Border Horse.  
 The New Brunswick Dragoons.  
 P.E.I. Light Horse.  
 1st Regt. Sask. Mtd. Rifles.  
 1st Regt. (2nd C.M.R.) B.C. Mounted Rifles.  
 1st Regt. (3rd C.M.R.) Alberta Mounted Rifles.  
 Ontario Mounted Rifles.  
 1st E. T. Mounted Rifles.  
 1st Regt. King's N.S. Mtd. Rifles.  
 1st Regt. The Manitoba Mounted Rifles.  
 5th Mounted Bde. Hd. Qrs.  
 6th Mounted Bde. Hd. Qrs.

*Artillery—(6 days Practice Camp)—*

1st Brigade C.F.A.—	5th Brigade C.F.A.—
Headquarters	Headquarters
1st Battery	13th Battery
2nd Battery	17th Battery
	38th (H) Battery
2nd Brigade C.F.A.—	6th Brigade C.F.A.—
5th Battery	24th Battery
7th Battery	35th Battery
27th (H) Battery	8th Brigade C.F.A.—
66th Battery	10th Battery
3rd Brigade C.F.A.—	11th Battery
Headquarters	40th Battery
9th (H) Battery	9th Brigade C.F.A.—
15th Battery	3rd Battery
30th Battery	34th Battery
53rd Battery	10th Brigade C.F.A.—
4th Brigade C.F.A.—	Headquarters
Headquarters	18th Battery
4th Battery	77th Battery



*Artillery—Continued*

11th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 16th Battery  
 29th (H) Battery  
 12th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 Headquarters  
 8th Battery  
 89th Battery  
 90th Battery  
 13th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 Headquarters  
 57th Battery  
 82nd Battery  
 14th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 Headquarters  
 57th Battery  
 84th Battery  
 87th Battery  
 15th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 31st Battery  
 68th Battery  
 85th (H) Battery  
 5th Siege (attached)  
 16th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 26th (H) Battery  
 83rd Battery  
 86th Battery  
 17th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 21st (H) Battery  
 44th Battery  
 18th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 93rd (H) Battery  
 19th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 23rd (H) Battery  
 91st Battery  
 20th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 61st Battery  
 78th Battery  
 92nd (H) Battery  
 1st Heavy Brigade C.G.A.—  
 Headquarters  
 2nd Siege Battery  
 8th Siege Battery  
 2nd Heavy Brigade C.G.A.—  
 1st Heavy Battery  
 7th Siege Battery  
 3rd Heavy Brigade C.G.A.—  
 Headquarters  
 4th Siege Battery  
 6th Siege Battery  
 15th Heavy Battery  
 1st Regiment C.G.A.—  
 Headquarters  
 Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Cos.  
 9th Siege Battery

*Artillery—Concluded*

5th Regiment C.G.A.—  
 Headquarters  
 Nos. 1 and 2 Cos.  
 12th Siege Battery (attached)  
 6th Quebec & Levis Regiment  
 C.G.A.—  
 Headquarters  
 Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Cos.

*Engineers—(9 days)—*

1st (Brighton) Field Co.

*Canadian Corps of Signals—*

No. 8 Signal Co. (9 days)

*Corps of Guides—*

No. 1 Cyclist Co. (9 days).

*Infantry (9 days)—*

H.Q. 1st Infantry Brigade  
 1st Bn. Middlesex Light Infantry  
 1st Bn. Huron Regiment  
 1st Bn. Bruce Regiment  
 1st Bn. Lambton Regiment  
 H.Q. 5th Infantry Brigade  
 1st Bn. Haldimand Rifles  
 1st Bn. Lincoln & Welland Regt.  
 1st Bn. Grey Regiment  
 1st Bn. Simcoe Foresters  
 1st Bn. Halton Rifles  
 Le Regiment de Chateauguay  
 Le Regiment de Joliette  
 Le Regiment de Montmagny  
 Le Regiment de Beauce  
 Le Fusiliers du St. Laurent  
 Le Regiment de Levis  
 Le Regiment de Quebec  
 Les Chasseurs Canadiens  
 Les Franc-Tireurs du Saguenay  
 1st Bn. P.E.I. Regiment  
 1st Bn. Colchester & Hants Regiment  
 1st Bn. Pictou Highlanders  
 16th Infantry Brigade H.Q.  
 The Carlton Light Infantry  
 The York Regiment  
 The North Shore (N.B.) Regiment  
 The New Brunswick Rangers  
 3rd Bn. South Saskatchewan Regiment  
 4th Bn. South Saskatchewan Regiment  
 5th Bn. South Saskatchewan Regiment  
 3rd Bn. North Saskatchewan Regiment  
 2nd Bn. Alberta Regiment



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*Canadian Machine Gun Corps*  
 (9 days)—  
 1st Can. Machine Gun Squadron  
*Canadian Army Service Corps*  
 (9 days)—  
 1st Divisional Train—  
   No. 1 Co.  
   No. 2 Co.  
 2nd Divisional Train—  
 10th Divisional Train—  
   No. 1 Co.  
*Canadian Army Medical Corps*  
 (9 days)—  
 No. 5 Field Ambulance

*Canadian Army Medical Corps—Con.*  
 No. 15 Field Ambulance  
 No. 19 Field Ambulance  
 No. 2 Cas. Clearing Station  
*Canadian Army Veterinary Corps* (9 days)—  
 No. 7 Mobile Vet. Section  
 No. 10 Section  
*Canadian Ordnance Corps* (9 days)—  
 No. 10 Detachment  
*Canadian Postal Corps* (9 days)—  
 No. 1 Detachment  
 No. 10 Detachment

*At Local Headquarters—*(9 days except where otherwise stated)

*Cavalry—*  
 1st Hussars  
 5th B.C. Horse  
*Artillery* (6 days)—  
 1st Brigade C.F.A.—  
   1st Battery  
   2nd Battery  
 2nd Brigade C.F.A.—  
   Headquarters  
   5th Battery  
   7th Battery  
   27th (H) Battery  
   66th Battery  
 3rd Brigade C.F.A.—  
   Headquarters  
   9th (H) Battery  
   15th Battery  
   30th Battery  
   53rd Battery  
 4th Brigade C.F.A.—  
   4th Battery  
   2nd Heavy Battery  
 5th Brigade C.F.A.—  
   Headquarters  
   13th Battery  
   17th Battery  
   19th Battery  
   38th (H) Battery  
   11th Siege Battery (att'd)  
 6th Brigade C.F.A.—  
   24th Battery  
   35th (H) Battery  
   79th Battery  
   81st Battery

8th Brigade C.F.A.—  
   Headquarters  
   10th Battery  
   11th Battery  
   40th Battery  
 9th Brigade C.F.A.—  
   3rd Battery  
   34th Battery  
 10th Brigade C.F.A.—  
   18th Battery  
   77th Battery  
 11th Brigade C.F.A.  
   Headquarters  
   16th Battery  
   29th (H) Battery  
 12th Brigade C.F.A.—  
   Headquarters  
   8th Battery  
   89th Battery  
   90th Battery  
 13th Brigade C.F.A.  
   57th Battery  
   82nd Battery  
 14th Brigade C.F.A.—  
   Headquarters  
   52nd Battery  
   84th (H) Battery  
   87th Battery  
 15th Brigade C.F.A.—  
   Headquarters  
   31st Battery  
   68th Battery  
   85th Battery  
   5th Siege Battery (att'd)



*Artillery (6 days)—Con.*

16th Brigade, C.F.A.—  
 36th (H) Battery  
 83rd Battery  
 86th Battery

17th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 21st (H) Battery  
 44th Battery

18th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 20th Battery  
 39th Battery  
 93rd (H) Battery

19th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 23rd (H) Battery  
 91st Battery

20th Brigade C.F.A.—  
 61st Battery  
 78th Battery  
 92nd (H) Battery

*Artillery (6 days)—Con.*

1st Heavy Brigade C.G.A.—  
 Headquarters

2nd Siege Battery

8th Siege Battery

14th Siege Battery

2nd Heavy Brigade C.G.A.—

1st Heavy Battery

7th Siege Battery

3rd Heavy Brigade C.G.A.—

Headquarters

4th Siege Battery

6th Siege Battery

15th Heavy Battery

1st Regiment C.G.A.—

Headquarters

Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Cos.

9th Siege Battery (att'd)

6th Quebec & Levis Regt., C.G.A.—

Headquarters

Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Cos.

*Canadian Engineers.—*

3rd Divisional Engineers H.Q.

5th Divisional Engineers H.Q.

2nd Field Company.

3rd Field Company.

5th Field Company.

6th Field Company.

8th Field Company.

13th Field Company.

14th Field Company.

15th Field Company.

1st Field Troop.

4th Field Troop.

6th Field Troop.

*Canadian Corps of Signals.—*

Headquarters, 2nd, 3rd, 10th and 12th Signal Bns.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17 and 19 Signal Cos.

Nos. 7 and 11 Fortress Signal Companies.

1st, 3rd 4th, 5th, and 6th Signal Troops.

*Corps of Guides.—*

No. 4 Cyclist Company.

*Canadian Officers Training Corps (12 days).—*

Western University Contingent.

Toronto University Contingent.

Queen's University Contingent.

McGill University Contingent.

Loyola College Contingent.

Laval University Contingent.

Nova Scotia Technical College Contingent.

New Brunswick University Contingent.



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*Canadian Officers Training Corps (12 days)—Continued*

Mt. Allison University Contingent.

Manitoba University Contingent.

Saskatchewan University Contingent.

Alberta University Contingent.

*Infantry—*

1st Bn. Perth Regiment.

1st Bn. The Western Ontario Regiment.

1st Bn. The Oxford Rifles.

1st Bn. The Highland Light Infantry.

1st Bn. The Wellington Rifles.

1st Bn. The Elgin Regiment.

1st Bn. The Essex Fusiliers.

1st Bn. The Kent Regiment.

1st Bn. The Hamilton Regiment.

1st Bn. The Dufferin Rifles.

1st Bn. The Wentworth Regiment.

1st Bn. Princess Louise's (A. &amp; S.) Hldrs. of Can.

1st Bn. The Lincoln Regiment.

1st Bn. The Peel Regiment.

1st Bn. The Norfolk Rifles.

1st Bn. The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

2nd Bn. The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

1st Bn. The Royal Grenadiers.

1st Bn. The 48th Regiment (Highlanders).

1st Bn. The Irish Regiment.

1st Bn. The Toronto Regiment.

1st Bn. The Toronto Scottish.

1st Bn. The Northern Pioneers.

2nd Bn. The York Rangers.

1st Bn. The Ontario Regiment.

1st Bn. The Princess of Wales' Own Regiment.

1st Bn. The Argyll Light Infantry.

1st Bn. The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment.

1st Bn. The Frontenac Regiment.

1st Bn. The Lanark &amp; Renfrew Regiment.

1st Bn. The Brockville Rifles.

1st Bn. The Grenville Regiment (Lisgar Rifles).

1st Bn. The Stormont, Dundas &amp; Glengarry Regiment.

1st Bn. The Ottawa Regiment (The D. of C. Own).

1st Bn. The Hull Regiment.

1st Bn. The Northumberland (Ontario) Regiment.

1st Bn. The Victoria &amp; Haliburton Regiment.

1st Bn. The Durham Regiment.

1st Bn. The Peterborough Rangers.

1st Bn. The Governor General's Foot Guards.

1st Bn. The Sherbrooke Regiment.

1st Bn. Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke.

1st Bn. Le Regiment de St. Hyacinthe.

1st Bn. Les Carabiniers Mont Royal.

1st Bn. The Three Rivers Regiment.

1st Bn. The Victoria Rifles of Canada.

1st Bn. The Royal Highlanders of Canada.



*Infantry—Continued*

2nd Bn. The Royal Highlanders of Canada.  
 1st Bn. The Royal Montreal Regiment.  
 1st Bn. The Canadian Grenadier Guards.  
 1st Bn. The Royal Rifles of Canada.  
 1st Bn. Les Voltigeurs de Quebec.  
 1st Bn. The Princess Louise Fusiliers.  
 1st Bn. The Halifax Rifles.  
 1st Bn. The Cumberland Regiment.  
 1st Bn. The St. John's Fusiliers.  
 1st Bn. The Winnipeg Rifles.  
 1st Bn. The Winnipeg Grenadiers.  
 1st Bn. The Cameron Highlanders.  
 1st Bn. The Winnipeg Light Infantry.  
 1st Bn. The Lake Superior Regiment.  
 1st Bn. The Kenora Light Infantry.  
 1st Bn. The 1st B.C. Regiment.  
 2nd Bn. The 1st B.C. Regiment.  
 3rd Bn. The 1st B.C. Regiment.  
 1st Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.  
 1st Bn. The Irish Fusiliers.  
 1st Bn. The Rocky Mountain Rangers.  
 1st Bn. The Canadian Scottish.  
 1st Bn. The South Saskatchewan Regiment.  
 2nd Bn. The South Saskatchewan Regiment.  
 1st Bn. The North Saskatchewan Regiment.  
 2nd Bn. The North Saskatchewan Regiment.  
 4th Bn. The North Saskatchewan Regiment.  
 1st Bn. The Edmonton Regiment.  
 2nd Bn. The Edmonton Regiment.  
 1st Bn. The Calgary Regiment.  
 2nd Bn. The Calgary Regiment.  
 1st Bn. The Alberta Regiment.

*Canadian Machine Gun Corps.—*

1st Canadian Machine Gun Squadron.  
 1st Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.  
 2nd Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.  
 3rd Canadian Machine Gun Brigade (Hd. Qrs. Nos. 1 & 2 Cos. only).  
 4th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.  
 5th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade (Nos. 1 & 2 Cos. only).  
 6th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade (No. 3 Co. only).  
 7th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.  
 8th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.  
 10th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade (Hd. Qrs. Nos. 1 & 2 Cos.).  
 11th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.  
 12th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.  
 13th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade (Hd. Qrs. Nos. 2 & 3 Cos.).

*Canadian Army Service Corps.—*

Hd. Qrs. & No. 1 & 2 Cos. 3rd Divisional Train.  
 Hd. Qrs. & No. 2 Co. 10th Divisional Train.  
 Hd. Qrs. & Nos. 1 and 2 Cos. 11th Divisional Train.  
 Hd. Qrs. & No. 1 Co. 12th Divisional Train.  
 13th Divisional Train.



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*Canadian Army Medical Corps.—*

- No. 7 Cavalry Field Ambulance.
- No. 17 Cavalry Field Ambulance.
- No. 1 Field Ambulance.
- No. 2 Field Ambulance.
- No. 3 Field Ambulance.
- No. 8 Field Ambulance.
- No. 10 Field Ambulance.
- No. 16 Field Ambulance.
- No. 18 Field Ambulance.
- No. 23 Field Ambulance.

## SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

*Remarks.*—Instructional work has been carried on to the limited extent permissible on the funds available, and under the circumstances very satisfactory results have been obtained.

## COURSES IN ENGLAND

During the year officers and N.C.O.'s of the Permanent Active Militia were undergoing courses in England as shown below:

*Staff College*

Major (Bvt.-Col.) H. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., R.C.E. January, 1921, to December, 1922.

Capt. (Bvt.-Major) H. T. Cock, M.C., R.C.R. January, 1921, to December, 1922.

Major (Bvt. Lt.-Col.) W. G. Beeman, D.S.O., R.C.A. January, 1922, to December, 1923.

Capt. (Bvt. Lt.-Col.) R. J. Brook, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.C.R. January, 1922, to December, 1923.

Major (Bvt. Lt.-Col.) H. D. G. Crerar, D.S.O., R.C.A. January, 1923, to December, 1924.

Major G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., Royal 22nd Regt. January, 1923 to December, 1924.

*Advanced Course Artillery College*

Lieut. (Bvt.-Captain) H. M. Reynolds, R.C.A. November, 1920, to December, 1922.

Lieut. G. F. Morrison, R.C.A. November, 1920, to December, 1922.

*Ordnance Officers' Course*

Captain (Bvt.-Major) D. E. Dewar, R.C.O.C. January, 1922, to December, 1922.

*Gunnery Staff Course*

Captain J. H. Roberts, M.C., R.C.A. October, 1921, to July, 1922.

Captain C. C. Shaw, R.C.A. October, 1922, to July, 1923.

Captain R. L. Fortt, R.C.A. October, 1922, to July, 1923.

No. 8070, B.Q.M.S. W. Gray, R.C.H.A. October, 1921, to July, 1922.

No. 8387, Sergt. C. F. Wolfe, R.C.H.A. October, 1921, to July, 1922.

*Master Gunners' Course*

No. 6568, Sergt. C. Henshaw, R.C.G.A. April, 1922, to March, 1923.

No. 4131, Sergt. W. Rawlings, M.M., R.C.G.A. April, 1922, to March, 1923.



*Physical Training Course*

Captain F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., L.S.H. (R.C.) April, 1922, to July, 1923.

*School of Military Engineering*

Captain J. E. Lyon, R.C.E. September, 1922, to July, 1924.

## COURSES IN CANADA

*Permanent Active Militia*

*Staff College Preparatory Course.*—The second post-war course for officers preparing for the examination for admission to the Staff College was held from October 1, 1922, to February 26, 1923, at the Royal Military College, Kingston. This course was attended by six officers of the Permanent Active Militia, all of whom competed at the examination for admission to the Staff College for the two vacancies allotted to Canada.

*Refresher Course.*—In conjunction with the above, a Refresher Course was held for officers of the Permanent Active Militia from October 1 to the end of December, and was attended by eight officers.

*Artillery Staff Course.*—The first post-war Artillery Staff Course commenced during the last financial year (March 1, 1922), and continued for the following nine months. Five officers and 10 N.C.O.'s qualified at this course.

*S.M.E. Halifax.*—Courses were held for foremen of works and searchlight operators of the R.C.E. at this school. A total of 8 other ranks attended during the year.

*Signal and Small Arms Courses.*—See under "Signal Service" and "Small Arms Training" respectively.

*Non-Permanent Active Militia*

*Militia Staff Course.*—The Militia Staff Course Syllabus is drawn up so as to enable officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia to fit themselves for employment on the staff of formations in the field. The theoretical portion of the first post-war course was held in the several districts during the winter months, and proved very popular. Eighty officers attended all the lectures in this portion, while many others attended unofficially from time to time as opportunity offered.

*Qualifying and Special Courses.*—Qualifying and Special Courses for Non-Permanent Active Militia were held at all Royal Schools of Instruction, but owing to the paucity of funds and the consequent necessity of reducing the pay of candidates, the attendance was not up to the desired standard. This, however, was offset by an increase in the number of Provisional Schools asked for, and, as was the case last year, to cope with the demands made upon them the limited Instructional Staff available was fully taxed.



Schools	From	To	Number of Courses	Number Attending	
				Officers	O. Rs.
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	2	1	
" " "	15- 1-22	24- 3-23		2	11
" " St. Jean, P.Q.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	2	1	2
" " " .....	15- 1-23	24- 3-23		1	5
" " Winnipeg.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	2	7	1
" " " .....	15- 1-23	24- 3-23		8	20
" " Calgary.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	2	2	2
" " " .....	15- 1-23	24- 3-23		10	9
Royal School of Artillery, Kingston.....	6-11-22	16-12-22	2	2	6
" " " .....	1- 1-23	10- 2-23		3	29
" " Winnipeg.....	6-11-22	16-12-22	2	2	4
" " " .....	1- 1-23	10- 2-23		3	17
" " Halifax.....	6-11-22	9-12-22	1		10
" " Esquimalt.....	15- 1-23	10- 3-23	1	2	
Royal School of Military Engineering, Halifax.	15- 1-23	10- 2-23	1	1	2
Royal School of Infantry, London.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	2	1	
" " " .....	15- 1-23	24- 3-23		4	3
" " Toronto.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	2	4	
" " " .....	15- 1-23	24- 3-23		4	9
Royal School of Infantry, Montreal.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	1		4
" " Quebec, P.Q.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	2	2	
" " " .....	15- 1-23	24- 3-23		3	2
" " Winnipeg.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	2	2	
" " " .....	15- 1-23	24- 3-23		1	9
" " Victoria.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	2	4	
" " " .....	15- 1-23	24- 3-23		5	2
" " Halifax.....	9-10-22	16-12-22	2	3	1
" " " .....	15- 1-23	24- 3-23		3	5
Royal School of Machine Guns, Toronto.....	20-11-22	16-12-22	2	2	7
" " " .....	8- 1-23	3- 2-23		2	
" " Winnipeg.....	20-11-22	16-12-22	2		10
" " " .....	8- 1-23	3- 2-23		2	

In addition to the above the number of Provisional Schools conducted for the various arms were:—

<i>Arm.</i>	<i>No. of Schools.</i>
Cavalry.. .. .	10
Artillery.. .. .	1
Engineers.. .. .	1
Signals.. .. .	49
Infantry.. .. .	45
Machine Guns.. .. .	20
Army Service Corps.. .. .	3

The number of officers and N.C.O.'s who obtained qualifying certificates at the above schools is shown in statements appearing on pages 24 to 27.



*Staff Tours, War Games, etc.*

Staff Tours, War Games and Tactical Exercises were carried out at various times and places under arrangements made by District Commanders. These exercises were well attended and produced good results.

## EXAMINATIONS

*Promotion Examinations—Permanent Active Militia*

During the year a total of 41 officers presented themselves at the examinations held in April and October. Of this number, 4 qualified in one or more subjects for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 10 for the rank of Major, and 13 for the rank of Captain.

*Foreign Languages*

Interpretership examinations in French were held under the regulations of the British Civil Service Commissioners, at certain centres in Canada in June, 1922, and January, 1923, at which officers qualified as follows: 1st Class Interpreter, 1; 2nd Class Interpreter, 7.

*Canadian Officers Training Corps*

In addition to the work carried out by contingents of the C.O.T.C. as shown under "Training" above, at the examinations held in November and March, 181 candidates obtained Certificate "A," and 32 passed for Certificate "B."

The former qualifies a candidate for a commission in the Non-Permanent Active Militia, and the latter is equivalent to a certificate for the rank of Captain in that force.

A summary of results of the above examination are as follows:



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District	Contingent	Certificate "A"				Certificate "B"			
		Practical		Written		Practical		Written	
		Attending	Passed	Attending	Passed	Attending	Passed	Attending	Passed
1.....	Western University.....	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	Toronto University.....	37	35	34	34	3	3	3	3
3.....	Queen's University..... 5th Field Company.....	36 22	34 22	34 22	23 19	12	11	11	8
4.....	McGill University..... Loyola College.....	28 13	16 7	16 7	14 7	9	7	7	4
5.....	Laval University.....	33	21	19	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.....	Nova Scotia Technical College.....	16	9	9	9	1	1	1	1
7.....	New Brunswick University..... Mount Allison University.....	22 20	22 17	22 15	21 2	9 8	9 8	9 8	2 2
10.....	Manitoba University.....	29	27	27	19	12	12	12	9
12.....	Saskatchewan University.....	18	18	18	14	5	4	4	4
13.....	Alberta University.....	11	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	291	239	234	183	59	55	55	33







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[illegible]



*NATIONAL DEFENCE (MILITIA SERVICE)*

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1922, AND MARCH 31, 1923

# WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

[illegible]



WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN—Continued

Name of School	Bombardiers or Corporals	Lance-Sergeants and Sergeants	Quartermaster-Sergets.	Buglers, Troopers, Gunners and Privates	Artillery Staff Course	Equitation	Field Works and Artificers	Hotchkiss Gun	Instructors	Grade "B"	Signalling								Cadets Signalling				Machine Guns "B" Wing	Specialist (P.T.)	Artillery Specialist	Partial	Total
											Grade "A" V.T.	Grade "B" V.T.	Grade "A" L.T.	Grade "B" L.T.	Signalling	Asst. Instruc- V.T.	Operators V.T.	Operators L.T.	1st Year Semaphore	2nd Year Morse	Cadet advanced	Musketry "A" Wing					
Royal School of Machine Guns, Winnipeg, Man.....	7																									7	
Canadian Small Arms School																										34	
Provisional Schools of Cavalry	60	48		8																						121	
Provisional Schools of Engineers.....		9																								9	
Provisional Schools of Signals																										2,120	
Provisional Schools of Inf'try.	170	242									219	174	18	22	60	11	24	8	1,186	242	60		96		1	413	
Provisional Schools of Machine Guns.....	55	79						10																		144	
Armourer's Course.....							3																			3	
Physical Training Course.....									7																	7	
Board of Examiners.....			42																							42	
Provisional Schools of A.S.C.		15																								15	
Normal and Public Schools..									1	5,088																5,089	
Survey Course, M.H.Q., Ottawa.....																										6	
C.M.S.C. Examinations.....																											
Stenography and typewrit'g																										48	
Totals.....	372	534	42	8	10	1	3	10	8	5,088	219	174	18	22	60	11	24	8	1,186	242	60	23	11	150	5	8,295	
Grand total.....																											

CERTIFICATES ACQUIRED BY W.O'S AND N.C.O'S (PERMANENT FORCE) AT COURSES HELD IN ENGLAND

Equitation.....	4
Master Gunner's.....	1
Gunnery Staff Course (Part I).....	1
Total.....	6



## (4) Artillery

### *Armament*

Four additional Q.F. 12-pr. guns of the coast Defences were secured from the Department of Naval Service to replace a similar number which had almost reached the end of their life.

Two Q.F. 6-inch guns and mountings were taken over from the Department of Naval Service during the latter part of the year, and arrangements made to mount them at an early date. These guns were secured to replace two entirely obsolete B.L. 6-inch guns, and were much needed to give training and practice to the N.P. Coast Artillery units in a more modern equipment of this calibre.

The serviceability of armaments was maintained in so far as the limitation of funds permitted. A large amount of alterations are however outstanding to keep the equipment up to the changes required for modern requirements. These will be carried out when stores now due arrive and as additional funds become available.

## (5) Signal Service

The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, since reconstitution with an establishment of 5 officers and 14 other ranks, which included the Instructional Cadre of 12 non-commissioned officers, has been gradually increased until at the end of the fiscal year the limited establishment consisted of 6 officers and 57 other ranks.

The primary object of having in Canada a Permanent Corps of Signals is to provide for an efficient body of officers, non-commissioned officers and men thoroughly trained in Signal work, in order that it may be possible to provide for an efficient Signalling Instructional Staff in the various Military Districts in Canada to:—

- (a) Establish Schools of Signalling at Regimental Headquarters and Camps for the Signal Battalions, Companies and Troops of The Canadian Corps of Signals, and the Regimental Signal Sections of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Machine Gun Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.
- (b) To provide for inspection, research and experimental work in connection with Signal equipment for use in the Army.
- (c) To provide, where necessary, personnel for the operation of Army telephone systems at defended localities throughout the Dominion.
- (d) To provide for the operation of Wireless Stations in the various Military Districts as circumstances warrant.
- (e) To provide for the operation of Wireless Stations which may be required by various Departments of the Government.

The limited establishment, as authorized, is quite inadequate to cover properly the large field of operations open to the Signal Service, in addition to furnishing the requisite number of Instructors in Signalling to the various Military Districts throughout the Dominion. However, during the past year notable progress has been made in all branches of the Signal Service as compared to results obtained during the preceding year.

### *Signals Inspection and Test Division*

A small staff is employed in this division and the personnel have been kept fully employed throughout the year at the testing and assembling of Wireless Telegraph Sets for issue to Canadian Corps of Signals Units, Non-Permanent



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Active Militia. In addition, a large amount of test and research work has been performed and Wireless Telegraph Sets have been constructed for use by other Departments of the Dominion Government.

It is to be anticipated that the importance of this division of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals will be further increased during the coming year consequent upon the installation and operation of Wireless Stations for the Department of the Interior (Yukon and Northwest Territories Branch) and the various additional Stations required by the R.C.A.F. during the coming summer. The whole of the equipment mentioned is assembled and tested in the Signals Inspection and Test Division, Ottawa.

*Radio Station Operations by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals*

The wireless communication established in 1921 by the R.C.C.S. for use by the Royal Canadian Air Force between Ottawa and Camp Borden Station has been in continual operation throughout the year, resulting in a very considerable degree of saving in the cost of Long Distance calls and telegrams for the R.C.A.F. and the speed-up of the work and the facility with which messages between Ottawa and Camp Borden may be passed and replies received.

These stations give the necessary facilities for the practical training of Radio operators.

All the men of the R.C.C.S. now in charge of the operating of the various other stations installed for the R.C.A.F. have received their preliminary training on the Ottawa-Borden system.

The R.C.C.S. have taken over all Air Force wireless equipment and now control the operation of their Radio Stations throughout Canada.

Throughout the summer of 1922 the R.C.C.S. established and operated Wireless Stations for the R.C.A.F. at Winnipeg, Victoria Beach and Norway House on Lake Winnipeg, and at High River, Alberta. This service was carried out in connection with the Forestry Patrols conducted by the Air Force in Manitoba and Alberta, radio telegraph and telephone communications being maintained between the planes and the ground stations located at these centres.

In the case of High River, for instance, the range covered has been between 125 and 150 miles, and a distance of 170 miles has been reached with perfect results. It is a matter of record that one of the largest forest fires detected in Alberta last year was reported by radio telephony from the air at a distance of 190 miles from the Air Station from which the plane had set out on its patrol.

Over five hundred flights were made between June and December, 1922, from the High River Air Station and over 90 per cent of these were entirely successful from a communication point of view.

The Air Station at Victoria Beach on lake Winnipeg was in continuous communication with the Station at High River by radio telegraph, a distance of 790 miles.

The value of this service cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents and during the year 1922 it paid for itself many times over, due to the rapidity with which information was obtained in connection with forest fires which were extinguished before they had had sufficient time to grow and get beyond control.

The operations of these Stations are to be carried on again for the R.C.A.F. during the summer of 1923.

*Northwest Territories and Yukon*

Negotiations between the Department of the Interior and the Department of National Defence have resulted in an arrangement for the establishing of Wireless Stations up the Mackenzie Valley connecting with Stations to be located at Dawson City and the mining camp of Mayo.



*Instructional Cadre—Signals*

*Provisional Schools of Signalling.*—During the year under report, a total of 49 Provisional Schools of Visual Telegraphy were conducted as compared to 47 in the previous year. Provisional Schools of Line Telegraphy to the number of 6 were held as compared to 1 during the year 1921-22.

*Cadet Classes in Signalling.*—During the year under report, Cadet Classes have been held concurrently with Provisional Schools above reported upon, and in addition, at certain centres special Cadet Classes only, were held.

The total number of Classes of Cadets conducted during the year amounts to 53 as compared with 44 for the previous year.

A total of 129 Annual Inspections of Signallers were held with Signal Sections of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. The number presenting themselves for Classification during the year shows a considerable increase. 796 Signallers were presented for classification and of these 435 qualified as 1st Class Signallers, and 225 as 2nd Class Signallers.

The Assistant Instructors on the Instructional Cadre-Signals were kept actively employed in the training and conducting of schools in connection with the Regimental Signallers of other units of the Permanent Active Militia of the Dominion.

From June 1 to August 30, Officers and Instructors of the R.C.C.S. assembled at Camp Borden for intensive training, and concurrently with such training, a very successful school in Visual Telegraphy for Officers and N.C.O.'s of other Permanent Force units was conducted.

*Canadian Corps of Signals, Non-Permanent Active Militia.*—The organization and training of the Canadian Corps of Signals has progressed favourably throughout all districts during the year under report.

## (6) Small Arms Training

### PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

During the period under review the following weapon training courses were carried out:—

1. *Rifle Course.*—Recruits of Cavalry, Engineer, Infantry and Machine Gun units fired the practices of Table "A" of Addendum No. 7 to Musketry Regulations, Part I, 1909 (Reprint 1914).

Trained soldiers of Cavalry and Infantry units fired Table "B" of Addendum No. 7.

Trained soldiers of all other units fired the practices as shown in Part I, Table "C," also classification practices 21 to 29 inclusive of Part III, Table "B" of Addendum No. 7.

The Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade, in addition, fired Part III, Table "C."

2. *Revolver Course.*—All ranks authorized to be armed with the revolver fired the practices as laid down in Parts I and II of Addendum No. 3. In addition, Cavalry personnel fired the mounted practices as laid down in that Addendum.

3. *Light Gun Course.*—Units armed with Lewis and Hotchkiss guns fired Parts 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Table "L," Addendum No. 6.

The results obtained in the foregoing courses showed a marked improvement over those of the previous fiscal year, and may be considered quite satisfactory.



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## NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

1. *Rifle Course*.—The course as fired was that laid down in "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction, 1922—Part I."

2. *Revolver Course*.—All ranks armed with the revolver fired Part I of Addendum No. 3 to Musketry Regulations, Part I, 1909 (Reprint 1914).

3. *Light Gun Course*.—The practices fired by units armed with the Lewis and Hotchkiss guns were those as shown in the memorandum already referred to. The results obtained in the foregoing courses were quite satisfactory.

## CAMBRIDGE CHALLENGE BOWL

In accordance with the conditions set forth in Militia Order No. 76 of 1922, the Cambridge Challenge Bowl was competed for and won by No. 3 (Hvy.) Battery, The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Kingston, Ontario, with an average score of 129.5 points.

## BEST SHOT BADGES

Best Shot Badges were awarded to the best shots in the various units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, in accordance with the conditions set forth in Militia Order No. 78 of 1922. The names of the winners have appeared in Militia Orders.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS

On March 31, 1923, there were in existence 130 Military Rifle Associations with a total membership of 23,273, and 110 Civilian Rifle Associations with a total membership of 6,160.

The Dominion of Canada Prize, the conditions in regard to the competition for which are contained in Militia Order No. 58 of 1922, was competed for in 14 Civilian Rifle Associations.

The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and the Provincial Rifle Association held annual rifle meetings during the fiscal year.

## CANADIAN SMALL ARMS SCHOOL COURSES

Regular Courses (Nos. 3 and 4) opened at Rockliffe, Ottawa, Ontario, on 17th July, 1922 and ended 30th September, 1922. The courses were originally intended to conclude on 16th September; but the School suddenly received orders to proceed to Cape Breton, N.S., for duty in the Glace Bay area. At a few hours notice the Commandant, Staff and students, left Ottawa by special train for that place.

On returning to Ottawa the courses were extended to September 30, consequently the full courses as originally planned were completed.

"A" and "B" Wings only were in operation. "C" Wing was not in operation during the period under review.

Students for the foregoing courses were accepted from all Military Districts, the numbers being as follows:—

	"A" WING	
Officers.—8		Other ranks.—24
	"B" WING	
Officers.—3		Other ranks.—11

Those attending the courses were:—

- (i) Selected officers of the Permanent Active Militia.
- (ii) W.O's. & N.C.O's. of the Instructional Cadre.
- (iii) Prospective Instructors for the Instructional Cadre.



Examination results were as under:—

“ A ” WING		
	Passed	Failed
Officers.. . . . .	8	Nil.
Other ranks.. . . . .	23	1
“ B ” WING		
Officers.. . . . .	3	Nil.
Other ranks.. . . . .	11	Nil.

The courses were a success in every respect.

(7) Historical Section

*Collection, Classification and Disposal of Historical Documents*

The work of opening up and disposing of “Custody Parcels,” containing the files, maps, reports, orders, returns and correspondence of overseas units and formations has been continued. This involved the classification, indexing and filing of the undermentioned material:—

97 large packing cases containing 1,004 custody parcels consisting of 5,263 files and folders and a large number of maps and plans.

A quantity of valuable reports, field messages, confidential documents, maps, etc., pertaining to Canadian Military activities during the War have been collected from individual officers of the C.E.F.

*Official History of the C.E.F. in Canada*

Skeleton histories of the four Canadian Cavalry Regiments, the 13 C.M.R. Regiments and 262 Canadian Overseas Infantry Battalions have been compiled showing—

- Designation and change of designation.
- Authority for formation.
- Date mobilization commenced and where recruited.
- Date of sailing from Canada.
- Date of arrival in England.
- Date of sailing for France.
- Date of arrival in France.
- Date of return from France
- Date of arrival in England.
- Date of sailing for Canada.
- Date of arrival in Canada.
- Date and place of demobilization.
- Date disbanded and disposal of personnel.
- Designation of perpetuating unit in the reorganized Militia.

An equitable scheme for the awarding of Battle Honours to Canadian Cavalry Regiments and Infantry Battalions was drawn up by this Section and is being recommended by the Battle Honours Committee for adoption after endorsement by Military Districts and units of the Active Militia. The fact that the award to each unit is based on the actual number of men engaged in battle necessitated close perusal of acquittance rolls, Part II orders and sailing lists, as well as a comparison with Battle Honours awarded in the British Army. The work of compiling a statement for each battalion in the field, showing its composition at the end of each month in terms of reinforcements from depleted C.E.F. battalions is being proceeded with.



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*Compilation of an Historical Account of the Military Forces of Canada in the Great War*

An outline history of the 1st Canadian Division has been written and submitted to the Chief of Staff.

The History of the Canadian Medical Services in the Great War by Sir Andrew Macphail, Kt., O.B.E., B.A., M.D., C.M., LL.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.C., has been submitted to the Chief of Staff for approval prior to publication. This will be the first of a series of official volumes dealing with the history of the Canadian Forces, 1914-1919.

Data for an outline history of the 2nd Canadian Division and also for the first general volume of the official history of the Canadian Forces in the Great War are in course of preparation.

Lists of Commanding Officers and Staffs of all units in the Canadian Corps have been compiled, giving the name of the officer actually filling the appointment, and all changes in tactical command throughout the period of the Great War.

Progress has been made in the compilation of the "Who's Who" of Canadian Airmen in the War. Lists have been compiled and forwarded to the Record Office and to the Air Ministry, London, requesting further information.

Maps have been prepared, illustrating the fighting of the Canadian Division during the Second Battle of Ypres, for inclusion in the official history. The dispositions shown have been corroborated by a number of officers who were present at the battle.

Maps have been prepared to illustrate a monograph written by the Deputy Director General of the Medical Service on "the Canadian Army Medical Corps with the Canadian Corps during the Last 100 days, Aug.—Nov. 1918."

Charts have been prepared giving the following daily information relating to the Canadian Corps, the four Canadian Divisions and the twelve Canadian Infantry Brigades:—

- (i) Location of Headquarters.
- (ii) Frontage held (by map location).
- (iii) Reliefs.
- (iv) Attacks, with the Zero hour.
- (v) Short précis of operations.

These are now completed for the full period up to 30th November, 1918.

Charts have been completed showing daily disposition of units of the Canadian Corps during the battles of Mount Sorrel, the Somme, 1916, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, and the Last 100 days.

The British battle areas as adopted by the War Office have been plotted on large scale maps and a table prepared showing the days of battle on which Canadian units were in these areas. Discrepancies and inconsistencies have been noted with a view to amendment.

*Historical Monographs on Military Subjects in Connection with the History of Canada*

Notes, statistics, maps and charts were drafted illustrative of Canadian service on the Western Front as exemplified by casualties sustained in the various battle areas during the war. The facts outlined formed the basis for the decision made by the Battlefields Memorials Committee to erect the main Canadian Memorial on Vimy Ridge instead of on Hill 62 (near Mount Sorrel) as had previously been the intention. As a result France has made a gift to Canada of the battleground on Vimy Ridge.

The Order of Battle of the Canadian Division and a suggested inscription for the St. Julien War Memorial was prepared on request of the Canadian Battlefields Memorials Committee.



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The following material was prepared for the Sir Arthur Currie Hall, at the Royal Military College, Kingston:—

(i) A complete list of all Canadian units which served in France—over 600 in number—with notes on formation, designation and disposition.

(ii) Coloured plate showing identification patches worn by Canadian units in the field.

(iii) Photostat copies of Canadian Regimental badges.

(iv) Plan for suggested bronze plate giving the chief battles and other engagements on the Western Front in which Canadian formations participated, 1915-1918.

A report was prepared on motion picture activities during the war, dealing with the development of the organization, the profits derived therefrom and the final disposition of negatives and prints.

A summary of the history of the 106th Regiment (Winnipeg Light Infantry), together with outline histories of the following C.E.F. battalions was prepared and forwarded to the Durham Light Infantry Association, England, with which regiment these units are allied.

10th Battalion (Canadians)—now

1st Battalion the Calgary Highlanders.

1st Battalion the Winnipeg Light Infantry.

27th Battalion (City of Winnipeg)—now

1st City of Winnipeg Battalion (The Manitoba Regiment).

44th Battalion—now

1st Battalion, the Carleton Light Infantry.

61st Battalion (Winnipeg)—now

2nd (Reserve) Battalion, the Winnipeg Light Infantry.

101st Battalion (Winnipeg Light Infantry)—now

3rd (Reserve) Battalion, the Winnipeg Light Infantry.

222nd Battalion—now

4th (Reserve) Battalion, The Winnipeg Light Infantry.

226th Battalion—now

5th (Reserve) Battalion, The Winnipeg Light Infantry.

With a view to showing that the contribution in men of Simcoe County to the C.E.F. is perpetuated in the Active Militia, a short history of the Simcoe Foresters was compiled which provided information concerning the 35th Regiment (Simcoe Foresters), the 157th and 177th Overseas Battalions, together with a statement showing recruiting statistics for Simcoe County.

Statistics have been compiled relating to the number of men supplied from the 12th York Rangers to the C.E.F. and notes re the 35th, 127th and 220th Battalions, C.E.F., whose memory the York Rangers perpetuate.

A list of Battles and other Engagements in which Canadian units participated on the Western Front, 1915-1918, and based on the Report of the War Office Committee, has been prepared and issued to the press and will appear in newspapers throughout Canada.

Summaries of battles and various outline histories were compiled during the year, including the following:—

(i) A short summary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

(ii) Statistics and notes relating to Hill 70 operations.

(iii) Summary of operations and moves of the 31st (Alberta) Battalion from June, 1916, to October, 1917.

(iv) Short summary of operations and moves of the 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish) from April, 1915, to June, 1916.

(v) Short outline history of the 21st Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment).



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(vi) Information relating to operations and moves of the 49th Battalion (Edmonton Regiment).

A statement in detail showing number of Prisoners of War captured by Canadians on the Western Front was drawn up.

Assistance has been given in the preparation of Regimental Histories. This includes the copying, checking and despatch of triplicate War Diaries of the following units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force:—

The Royal Canadian Regiment.  
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.  
19th Alberta Dragoons.  
4th C.M.R. Battalion.  
7th Battalion (1st British Columbia Regiment).  
8th Battalion (90th Rifles).  
13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada).  
21st Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment).  
29th (Vancouver) Battalion.  
47th Battalion.  
49th Battalion (Edmonton Regiment).  
72nd Battalion (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada).  
87th Battalion (Canadian Grenadier Guards).  
9th Battalion, Canadian Railway Troops.

The manuscript of a monograph on the "C.A.M.C. with the Canadian Corps during the last 100 days" written by the Deputy Director General of Medical Services was read with a view to publication.

*Compilation of Information for the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence*

Copies of 87 War Diaries (including 36 maps) of various Canadian formations and units have been prepared and despatched to the Historical Section (Military Branch) Committee of Imperial Defence.

*Preparation of Location Ledgers for Canadian Units in the Field for the Imperial War Graves Committee and for the Record Office*

Numerous enquiries have been received from the Record Office as to location and employment of units on certain dates. This information has been supplied and where necessary, a brief summary of operations has been given.

*Supply of Information to Historical Investigators*

Many requests for historical information made by individuals, Associations and the Press have been answered.

## (8) Cadet Services

Owing to a reduction of \$100,000 in the Appropriation for Cadet Services, the activities of this Directorate were much curtailed, and the usual summer courses held for the purpose of enabling male School Teachers to qualify as Cadet Corps Instructors were cancelled, as were also the Cadet Camps, which during the previous year were attended by over 11,000 Cadets.

Provisional Schools were, however, held at various centres and 196 Teachers obtained Cadet Instructors' Certificates, and with the co-operation of these gentlemen it was found possible to raise 80 Cadet Corps during the year; the enrolled strength at the close of the fiscal year, 1923, being 109,395, a gain of 7,964 Cadets over the previous year.



The number of Cadets by provinces is as follows:—

Nova Scotia.. .. .	3,444
Prince Edward Island.. .. .	885
New Brunswick.. .. .	1,637
Quebec.. .. .	47,116
Ontario.. .. .	31,836
Manitoba.. .. .	9,174
Saskatchewan.. .. .	3,959
Alberta.. .. .	5,453
British Columbia.. .. .	5,891
Total.. .. .	109,395

Physical Training

The department has continued to provide instructors for duty at normal schools, and during the year 6,753 teachers-in-training attended courses of instruction in physical education, of whom 5,088 obtained certificates of qualification issued by the department. In addition to these classes refresher courses were held at various centres, attended by 1,411 school teachers.

Permanent Force Instructors

To enable the department to meet the constantly increasing demands for the services of highly qualified Physical Training Instructors, special courses were held during the year at which two officers and twenty-three non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Force obtained advanced certificates of qualification.

Signalling

Much attention has been given during the year to instruction in Signalling; fifty-three classes were held and the following certificates issued to Cadets:—

Semaphore.. .. .	1,186
Morse.. .. .	242
Advanced.. .. .	60
Total.. .. .	1,488

Competitions in Musketry

Canadian Cadets took part during the year in many important competitions. In the Imperial Challenge Shield Rifle Match, which is open to teams of boys from all parts of the British Empire, 209 Canadian teams took part; the Governor General's Trophy, awarded to the Unit from Canada making the greatest all-round effort in the competition, being won by No. 328, Saskatoon Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps, Saskatoon, Sask. Twenty-two teams competed in the King George V Cup competition, which was won by No. 526, The Winnipeg Grenadiers Cadet Corps, Winnipeg, Man., with No. 14, Quebec High School, in second place. The Royal Military College Shield Competition was won by No. 62, Hamilton Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps, Hamilton, Ont., with No. 112, Victoria High School Cadet Battalion, Victoria, B.C., second.

The Governor General's Challenge Shield

This Shield, which is awarded annually to the province having the largest number of enrolled Cadets in proportion to the school attendance, was won by the Province of Quebec, to be held for a period of six months by each of the



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following Cadet Corps, who were found to be the most proficient in drill and musketry in that province:—

No. 247, Academie de La Salle Cadet Corps, Three Rivers, P.Q.

No. 352, Academie Commerciale Cadet Corps, Quebec, P.Q.

*Dominion of Canada Rifle Association*

One hundred and ninety-two Cadets were admitted to membership in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association during the year, 95 of whom attended the annual prize meeting at the Connaught Rifle Range, an increase of 52 over the previous year. These young marksmen were very successful.

## (9) Aviation

*January 1 to March 31, 1923*

A report on aviation in Canada covering the calendar year 1922, has already been published in the final report on the Air Board, which ceased to exist on December 31, 1922. On that date, under the Act creating the Department of National Defence, the powers, duties and functions of the Air Board were assumed by the Minister of National Defence. In this report it will, therefore, only be necessary to cover the last quarter of the financial year 1922-23.

In the present stage of development of aviation, there is little demand for flying in Canada during the winter months. The period is, therefore, one of quiet in so far as actual flying operations are concerned. It is rather one of planning and preparation for the coming flying season. Actual flying is confined to experimental work in the investigation of winter flying conditions and to Air Force training. It is an active time, however, in the repair shops and depots of the Royal Canadian Air Force and of commercial companies. Machines are being overhauled and repaired, the results of the previous season's operations are being compiled and studied, and plans being perfected for the coming summer's work.

For convenience this report will be divided into sections as follows:—

### 1. Royal Canadian Air Force.

- (a) Organization and Training.
- (b) Operations for other Government Departments.
- (c) Equipment and Technical Services.
- (d) Expenditures.

### 2. Civil Aviation.

- (a) Commercial Flying.
- (b) The Aircraft Industry.
- (c) International Convention for Air Navigation.

#### *1. Royal Canadian Air Force*

##### *(a) Organization and Training.*

The reorganization of the flying services undertaken during 1922 has been completed. The Civil Operations Branch has been amalgamated with the Canadian Air Force. The civil positions, in which its officers and men were employed, have been abolished and they have been granted commissions, or enlisted, in the Canadian Air Force. The Air Service is now wholly under Air Force Regulations, and its members employed on a uniform basis. The change has been brought about gradually during the nine months following June, 1922, and has been carried out, in so far as possible, without dislocating the work of any of the units affected.

The limited funds available for aviation during the financial year have prevented training being given on a large scale to non-permanent officers and men.



Training has, therefore, been confined to the personnel permanently employed in the Canadian Air Force.

During the winter months the work of overhauling the engines was concentrated at Camp Borden and the mechanical staff of the various units were sent there to undertake the work in the repair shops at the central depot. While at Camp Borden they have been given courses of instruction in their duties as members of the Royal Canadian Air Force, in addition to their ordinary work of overhauling the engines and equipment required for the conduct of flying operations.

A number of the mechanics on the stations employed in the past as Civil Servants, were over age or were medically unfit for service in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Others were unwilling to enlist in a permanent Air Force and have consequently been released. Some difficulty has been experienced in recruiting the right class of men for Air Force mechanics, but every effort is being made to obtain suitable men to fill the vacancies.

The enlistment of sufficient skilled mechanics with proper qualifications and experience for Air Force duties will always be a matter of some difficulty. Wages are high and employment easily obtainable in civil life for such men. This problem will have to be faced in the near future. The best solution will probably be found in the formation of a boys' training establishment where selected youths, of good education and antecedents, can be sent for a thorough grounding in Air Force duties. Such men, after passing through the training establishment and serving for a period in an active service squadron, could revert to civil life, at the expiration of their service, with the full assurance that their experience and training in the Air Force will ensure them ready employment in civil life at good wages. Industry in Canada would also benefit considerably by the addition, in a few years, of a steady stream of highly skilled and efficient mechanics from the Air Force. Civil Aviation, in the same way, would benefit by employing time expired men from the Air Force.

Arrangements have been completed with the University Authorities for the entry for Air Force training of a class for cadets in May, 1923. The course will be held at Camp Borden, the training station, and will consist of three terms, each of from approximately May 15 to September 1, during three consecutive years. To be eligible for selection it has been decided that the candidate must have the following qualifications:—

- (a) A member of the Canadian Officers Training Corps who has performed the requisite qualifying service and passed the practical examination for certificate "A" C.O.T.C.
- (b) Following a course of study as an undergraduate leading to a degree in Applied Science.
- (c) Physically fit for Air Force Service as a pilot.
- (d) Unmarried.
- (e) Under 21 years of age at the commencement of the course.
- (f) Recommended by the Military Committee of the University as likely to become an efficient Air Force Officer.
- (g) Give an undertaking to complete the whole course.

Before attending the second term the candidate will be required to be in possession of certificate "A" C.O.T.C.

The status while under training will be as follows:—

During the period that candidates are in attendance at the Royal Canadian Air Force training station, they will be granted temporary commissions as provisional Pilot Officers, and will receive pay and allowances in accordance with



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Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Canadian Air Force. The proposed rates are as follows:—

During the first term.. .. .	\$3.00 per day
“ “ second term.. .. .	3.50 “ “
“ “ third term.. .. .	4.00 “ “

While under training the cadets will receive free quarters, rations, travelling allowance, a uniform, and medical and dental treatment.

On the completion of the course the cadets will be granted a Commission in the R.C.A.F. and will be eligible for:—

- (a) Appointment as Pilot Officers in the Royal Canadian Air Force for permanent duty (the number of vacancies for such appointments will, in all probability, be very limited).
- (b) Appointment as Pilot Officers in the Active non-permanent Royal Canadian Air Force.
- (c) Transfer to the reserve of officers in which case they will not be liable for further service except in time of emergency.

The names of cadets will be received by the Military Committees of the various Universities and submitted through the Officers Commanding Military Districts, with recommendations as to their suitability for service. It is hoped that a large number of students from Canadian Universities will avail themselves of this opportunity and that the scheme of training will prove successful. It is felt that from no other source can be drawn a type of young officer more likely to give satisfactory service. Those for whom places in the Royal Canadian Air Force cannot be found, at the expiration of their training, will have lost no valuable time and will have gained much experience which will be of value to them in their engineering or scientific career.

The average strength return of the Royal Canadian Air Force for the quarter was 45 officers and 195 airmen.

The following statement shows the flying undertaken during the period under review.

JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1923

Station	Aeros or Seaplane	Flying period to date	Nature of Flights							Total Hours flown	Apprx. Miles flown	Average Flight Duration	Days on which Flying took place
			Regular training	Combined man-oeuvres with other Forces	Photographic operations	Communication	Winter Flying Tests	Other operations	Total Flights				
		Days										H. M.	
T.D.S. Camp Borden. ....	A	78	45	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	49	16.15	1,065	.19	21*
High River C.A.F. Unit.....	A	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	17.00	1,190	.40	25*
Vancouver C.A.F. Unit.....	S	78	47	.....	1	.....	.....	14	62	52.56	3,176	.51	21*
Totals. ....	.....	234	92	.....	1	.....	29	14	136	86.11	5,431	.30	67

\* No flying undertaken on Sundays.



(b) Operations for Other Government Departments.

Flying operations for other government departments during the winter season have not yet been developed to any extent. This work has been chiefly in connection with forestry, exploration and transportation in the remoter parts of the country and does not call for flying at all seasons of the year. The only patrols carried out during the winter season have been for the preventive services on the Pacific Coast in connection with the prevention of narcotic drug and liquor smuggling and illegal fishing.

The results of the flying done for other government departments during the season of 1922 have been under consideration and a programme of flying operations for 1923 has been drawn up and considered.

With a view to placing the relations between the Air Service and other government departments on a better basis, it was decided to form a permanent inter-departmental committee for the consideration of such work. The assent of the Deputy Ministers of the departments concerned was readily obtained and this committee held its first meeting on March 14, 1923. In addition to representatives of this Department, including the Deputy Minister, the Director of the Naval Service, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, the Director of Signals and the Director of the Canadian Air Force, the following branches of the Government Service were represented: The Director General of Surveys, the Topographical Surveys Branch, the Forestry Branch, the National Parks Branch, the International Boundary Commission, the Northwest Territories Branch, the Geodetic Survey Branch, the Service Bureau, the Water Powers Branch and the Dominion Observatory, all of the Department of Interior; the Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch; the Department of Agriculture, Entomological Branch; the Department of Public Works, Chief Engineers' Branch; and the Department of Indian Affairs.

Proposals had been received in advance from the various branches interested, as to the work which would probably be required during 1923. These proposals had been considered by the Air Force staff and a tentative programme drawn up for discussion at the meeting. The amount of work which could be undertaken was limited by the number of machines available and the funds voted by Parliament for such work. As neither of these factors would permit of all the operations proposed being undertaken, a selection was made of those which were considered of most importance and which could be carried out most readily with the means available. After full discussion of all the proposals received, the committee finally adopted a programme, subject to further discussion of each item with the individual branches concerned, as follows:—

*Vancouver, B.C.—*

Forestry Branch—Fire patrols in Railway Belt.. . . .	40 hours.
Water Powers Branch—Aerial photography.. . . .	10 “
Operations for Customs, Fisheries, Department of Agriculture, etc.. . . . .	25 “

*High River, Alberta—*

Forestry Branch—Fire patrol over Crow's Nest and Bow River reserves.. . . .	700 “
Topographical Survey Branch—Photographic work on sectional maps between Edmonton and Calgary.. . . .	50 “
Parks Branch—Occasional patrols in the Rocky Mountain Park.. . . .	25 “
Reclamation Service—Photographic work on various rivers..	20 “
Geodetic Survey—Transportation from Jasper Park to Jarvis Pass.. . . .	20 “
Agriculture Department—Operations for combatting caterpillar pest in the Moose Mountain area.. . . .	20 “



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*Winnipeg Air Station--*

Regular fire patrols.. .. .	700	"
Topographical Survey—Interprovincial Boundary and surveys in the northern part of the province.. .. .	30	"
Dominion Water Power Branch—Aerial photography.. .. .	30	"
Reclamation Service—Aerial photography.. .. .	20	"
Department of Indian Affairs—Transportation of treaty money paying parties.. .. .	35	"
Department of Mines—Transportation of survey parties and supplies		
In northern area.. .. .	25	"
In eastern area.. .. .	25	"

*Ottawa Air Station—*

Forestry Branch—Photographs of French river.. .. .	20	"
Parks Branch—Reconnaissance in Gatineau and Lievre valleys	25	"
Water Power Branch—Photographic work on the Riviere des Prairies .. .. .	10	"
Department of Agriculture—Experimental work on scattering poison dust from the air.. .. .	10	"

The development of aerial photography has received careful attention during the period under review. Its application to surveying is a matter which, it is considered, can best be developed by the existing Survey Services. It was therefore decided to approach the Department of Interior with a view to making more definite arrangements to ensure steady development of this work. The following quotation from a letter, dated January 12, 1923, from the Deputy Minister of National Defence to the Deputy Minister of the Interior, clearly shows the position:—

"It is in regard to aerial photography that closer control appears necessary. At present we are receiving requests from many services for work of this kind, each Branch with a different purpose in view. The experience gained during the past season has shown that much of the information in an aerial picture may be useful for mapping purposes provided that the pictures are taken under proper conditions. The Topographical Survey Branch has, I understand, done some very interesting work along this line and are making further inquiries into the subject which may have far reaching results. This being the case, may I suggest that this branch act in an advisory and consulting capacity in regard to aerial photography in the future, and be considered as the central authority on this branch of the work. If all approved photographic operations were considered by one branch and that branch empowered to study the practical application of aerial photography in this country, it would, I am certain, result in the speedy development of the science; economy in operations through saving of overlapping and duplication of work; and, in addition, make all pictures available for mapping purposes for whatever service they were taken."

On January 30, a reply was received to this proposal as follows:—

"You first suggest that the Topographical Surveys Branch, which has given special attention to the utilization of aerial photographs for mapping purposes should act in an advisory and consulting capacity in regard to aerial photography in the future. The Topographical Surveys Branch will be glad to co-operate with the Air Force in that connection and to give every possible assistance."

Arrangements have been made to carry out the decision reached and the closest co-operation now exists in this work between the Topographical Surveys Branch and the Air Force. The actual taking of the pictures and their development and printing rests wholly with the Air Service, while the technical work of examining the results and devising means for using them for mapping purposes is a matter within the province of the Topographical Surveys Branch. In the preparation of the programme for 1923 that branch is co-operating with our officers in drafting the operation orders for all photographic work, with a view to obtaining the best possible results for each branch requiring work of this nature and ensuring that the pictures taken will give the results required from a scientific point of view and not merely be "pretty pictures."



The Topographical Surveys Branch are also advising the Air Service in regard to the types of camera which should be employed, the length of the lens, the altitude, inclination and direction of the pictures, the use of special films and plates, light filters, etc. Dr. Deville, Director General of surveys, is taking a personal interest in this work and the thanks of the Department are due to him and his officers for much valuable assistance.

(c) *Equipment and Technical Services.*

The reorganization of the technical and equipment establishments commenced in 1922 was completed by the end of the financial year. The contract and purchasing duties have been transferred to the branch of the Director of Contracts and consolidated with the other similar work of the military and naval services. The storekeeping staff at headquarters and on all the stations has been transferred from civil to an Air Force basis and the same course has been followed in regard to the technical and designing staffs. All the employees both at headquarters and on the stations have been granted commissions or enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The work of installing store accounting systems and procedures on the lines of those in force in the Royal Air Force has been finished. The Canadian service now functions in the same way as the Royal Air Force, so that if ever units of the two forces are called out to work together, no confusion will result. A complete stock taking has been made on all stations of stores on hand. This has been done by a board consisting of a representative of the Accounts Branch, Stores Branch and the station storekeeper. The stores audit will, in future, be done by the Stores Audit Section of the Department, in common with the other storekeeping branches of the Department. The preparation of demands for, and the supply of, the material necessary for the coming season's operations have been undertaken.

The Technical Section has been engaged on the details of the design of the modifications necessary to transform the "Avro" training machine into a single float seaplane, fitted with a Wolseley "Viper" engine. This machine is intended for trial as a light patrol machine for forest fire detection. The intention is to use the single-seater light machine for the daily patrols and only to bring the heavier passenger-carrying types into action when the transportation of men and supplies is necessary.

Research has been continued on the operation of aero engines at low temperatures and winter flying tests have been carried out at High River Air Station, with very satisfactory results. The design of special mounts for aerial cameras has also been taken in hand, as the existing mounts are not satisfactory for their purpose. Numerous other details in regard to apparatus required for flying operations have also been considered.

(d) *Expenditure*

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1922-23

Appropriations		Expenditure	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Vote 552.....	5,000 00	Capital.....	162,708 83
Vote 298.....	1,000,000 00	Research and experiment.....	7,500 00
Revenue from operations on repay-		R.C.A.F. pay.....	505,230 92
ment basis.....	61,596 88	R.C.A.F. allowances.....	68,439 09
		Civil wages.....	33,541 10
		Travelling expenses.....	37,579 89
		Grants for C.A.F. Associations.....	11,141 88
		Equipment.....	152,916 59
		General account.....	87,521 91
		Unexpended.....	16 67
	1,066,596 88		1,066,596 88



## 2. Civil Aviation

(a) *Commercial Flying.*—There is little to report in regard to commercial flying during the period under review. Commercial companies are busy making plans for the operating season of 1923 and overhauling their machines. Statistics and information regarding the work done during 1922 have already been published in the Air Board Report for that year and need not be repeated here. There is every prospect that 1923 will show considerable increase in the amount of useful commercial flying done in the country. Companies are securing more aircraft for their work and are extending their operations very considerably. The Department, in pursuance of its policy to encourage commercial aviation in every way, has notified the Provincial Governments that they are prepared to relinquish to commercial companies or provincial services, the experimental operations, undertaken on repayment during the past three seasons with a view to showing the benefits which can be obtained by the use of aircraft in connection with forestry. It is expected that this work in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec may be taken over by commercial firms during the coming season. Neither funds nor equipment are available at present to undertake all the work required by the various Departments of the Dominion Government. It is very desirable, therefore, that the Provinces should arrange independently for the carrying out of all operations under their jurisdiction.

In British Columbia, the situation is somewhat different. There is as yet no commercial firm well established on the Pacific Coast. The Dominion Government has much work which can be done to good advantage by aircraft and must maintain a Station there in any event. It may therefore be found desirable to continue operations for the Provincial Government on a repayment basis on the Pacific Coast if they so desire.

It is gratifying to report a very considerable increase in the interest shown by commercial firms in the operation of aircraft on a business basis with forestry work, and also in aerial photography. This latter work will undoubtedly increase rapidly with the perfection of photographic methods. In the United States a large and increasing business is growing up rapidly and the demand for the time being exceeds the facilities of the operating companies.

There will be in Canada, it is safe to say, a wide field for commercial aviation in a very few years. The day has not yet arrived in this country when aircraft can be used economically for the transportation of mail and passengers over regular routes in competition with the railways and steamships. An opening exists, however, as an auxiliary to such services where the conditions do not justify large capital expenditures, but fast and reliable methods of transportation are required. The establishment of regular air service routes will probably follow the successful running of such services in countries where the physical conditions are easier and the traffic greater.

### (b) *The Aircraft Industry.*

It is gratifying to note that contracts for the construction of aircraft in Canada have been let during the period under review and that the aircraft industry in this country has again been revived, after a lapse of four years. Tenders were called in the Fall of 1922 for the construction of eight amphibian type flying boats. The specifications called for a machine carrying a pilot and the equivalent of four passengers, at a cruising speed of 80 miles per hour, with a range of six hours' flying at a cruising speed and a working ceiling of not less than 12,000 feet. Tenders were received from various firms in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. Two of these complied with the stipulation that machines constructed in Canada would receive preference. After consideration of the various tenders received, it was decided to accept, as being the most suitable, that of Messrs. Canadian Vickers Ltd., of Montreal, for the construction in



Canada of six machines and delivery of two others of the same type from the factories of their English firm. The acceptance of two British-built machines was decided on, as the preparations for building machines in Canada would take time and it was desired to obtain two of the machines at the earliest possible date. The contract was, accordingly, let on this basis and work is now progressing in Montreal on the construction of the machines.

It is hoped that the aircraft industry will now become a permanent one in this country. The advantages of having the machines used in Canada built here are self evident.

### *(c) International Convention for Air Navigation.*

The third meeting of the International Commission for Air Navigation was held on the 28th of February, 1923, in Brussels. Belgium, the British Empire, France, Japan, Portugal, the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, were represented. Wing Commander J. S. Scott, R.C.A.F., attended with the British delegation. Numerous matters in connection with international flying were considered, including an application from Canada for a derogation from the terms of the International Convention in respect of flying between the United States and Canada. The following memoranda presented to the Commission in support of this application shows the position:—

In the present stage of the development of aeronautics Canada is only concerned with inter-state flying in so far as it affects the United States. The boundary between the two countries is over 3,000 miles long; business and social relations between the two countries are close; conditions are similar on both sides of the border and international communications fully developed. The importance to both countries of having a mutually satisfactory agreement regarding inter-state traffic is great. With the growth of aviation, inter-state traffic by aircraft will undoubtedly become of great importance.

The United States was a signatory to the original Convention, but so far has not ratified it and is, therefore, not a contracting party within the terms of the Convention. The question is further complicated by the fact that the United States has not yet passed any legislation creating a body to deal with aeronautics. No federal laws have yet been passed regulating air traffic or granting authority to register aircraft or the personnel engaged in aerial navigation.

Notwithstanding this, aviation in the United States is growing rapidly and an increasing number of American pilots and aircraft desire to cross into Canada and fly in Canadian territory.

To deal with this situation the Air Board of Canada passed an amendment to the Air Regulations Canada on May 17, 1920, in the following terms:—

(a) That pending the organization of a body in the United States of America having authority to issue civil certificates to air personnel and until the 1st of November, 1921, qualified American military pilots be excepted from the provision of paragraph 33 of the Air Regulations, 1920, so far as is necessary to put them in the same position with regard to flying in Canada as if they were the holders of certificates from the Government of the United States, that is, in the same position of being entitled to fly United States aircraft in Canada but not to carry passengers or goods for hire, and

(b) That pending the organization in the United States of a body having authority to issue Registration Certificates for Aircraft and until the first day of November, 1921, aircraft which would under the Convention relating to International Air Navigation be registerable in the United States of America, be excepted from the provisions of paragraph 3 of the Air Regulations, 1920, provided that:—

(a) Full particulars of the aircraft are furnished.

(b) The aircraft is marked in accordance with the Regulation with a nationality and registration mark of which the first letter is the letter "N" and the second letter is the letter "C".

(c) If such aircraft is one which under the Regulations would require a certificate of airworthiness, a temporary certificate of airworthiness is issued;

(d) In all cases the same fees are paid as in the case of Canadian aircraft.

The Controller of Civil Aviation is to be authorized to administer this exception to the Regulations.

The effect of these regulations is to place aircraft and pilots of United States nationality in the same position as they would have been had that country enacted similar regulations



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to those existing in Canada. When an American machine or pilot wishes to cross the International Boundary and fly in Canada, it is necessary that the Canadian authorities should be advised in advance of the proposed flight, with particulars of the route it is proposed to follow; the purpose of the flight; the date; the owner's name and address; the pilot's name and qualifications and the type of aircraft it is proposed to use. Should the aircraft be of a type not already recognized as airworthy and fall within the category of commercial aircraft, an investigation of its design is made. If it is found to comply with the standards approved in Canada in all essentials, a type certificate is issued. If, on the other hand, it is below the standard called for in Canadian machines, permission is refused for it to fly in Canada. For private aircraft no certificate of airworthiness is necessary and no responsibility is taken for the design of the machine.

The clause limiting the permission to "Military pilots" was inserted because there was no authority other than the Military (including Naval) Air Services who could grant pilot's certificates. The great majority of American pilots had served in one or other of the services during the war and had passed through an Army or Naval School of Aviation. Exceptions have been made on one or two occasions in favour of pilots without either military or naval training. In such cases proof must be given that the pilot is experienced and has the necessary qualifications to enable him to take a pilot's certificate in Canada.

Registration marks as called for in the Convention, are insisted on for all machines flying in Canadian territory.

Commercial operations of any nature are prohibited within Canada by United States machines, but they may carry goods or passengers from a point in the United States to a point in Canada and vice versa.

The provisions of Part 10, Air Regulations Canada, 1920, in regard to reporting to the Customs authorities when entering and leaving Canada are strictly enforced. Owing to the fact that there are so few licensed Customs air harbours in the country it has not always been possible to enforce regulation 96 calling for an initial and final landing at a Customs Harbour. Arrangements have been made when necessary to have the Customs authorities at the nearest port of entry on the border make the necessary entries.

Until legislation is passed in the United States creating a body to deal with air navigation it will not be possible to arrange mutually for a regular convention between the two countries, and until this is done the present arrangements with modifications, as necessary, will be adhered to. The original agreement expired on November 1, 1920, and has been extended at the request of the United States Government from time to time. The present agreement expires on the 1st of May, 1923.

The Commission decided to recommend, to the contracting states, the grant of the derogation asked for. Reports of the sub-committees on the technical annexes to the Commission were considered and progress made in many lines of work. The question of the voting power of the various States represented on the Commission was also considered. Proposals from the Belgian and French Governments had been received for amendments to the International Convention, altering the voting basis of the States represented. A decision in regard to these was postponed to the next meeting, to be held in London in June. Uniform certificates for pilots, engineers and navigators and certificates of airworthiness of aircraft were submitted by the sub-committee in charge of this work and adopted. The Government of Italy notified its ratification of the Convention on the 13th of March, 1923.



## REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL

On March 31, 1922, the date of the last annual report of the Department of Militia and Defence, the Adjutant-General's Branch consisted of the following Directorates, each being subdivided into a number of sections to facilitate the distribution and performance of its various duties:—

The Directorate of Organization and Personal Services.  
 The Directorate of Medical Services.  
 The Directorate of the Judge-Advocate-General.  
 The Directorate of Records.  
 The Directorate of Pay Services.

On the 1st January, 1923, "The National Defence Act, 1922," came into force, and among the changes thereby effected, the Directorate of the Judge-Advocate-General ceased to form part of the Adjutant-General's Branch, and became responsible to the Deputy Minister. The Adjutant-General's Branch, therefore, now consists of the remaining four Directorates, as indicated above. The Directorate of Pay Services is a part of the Adjutant-General's Branch so far as administrative and disciplinary matters are concerned, but is under the Deputy Minister for financial matters generally.

The reports of the Directorates of Organization and Personal Services, Medical Services and Records follow; the report of the Director of Pay Services is on page 82.

## Directorate of Organization and Personal Services

## I. ORGANIZATION

*Permanent Active Militia*

In effecting a reduction of 350 Other Ranks in the strength of the Permanent Force, No. 4 Company, R.C.G.A., and the Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade ceased to be maintained as active units.

The Band of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery has been transferred to the Royal 22nd Regiment.

The Royal Canadian Engineers which corps previously consisted of Nos. 1 and 2 Fortress Companies and Supernumerary Establishment is now composed of 13 detachments, as under, with a total peace establishment of 48 Officers and 360 Other Ranks:—

No. 1	Detachment	R.C.E.,	London, Ont.
No. 2	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
No. 3	"	"	Kingston, Ont.
No. 4	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
No. 5	"	"	Quebec, P.Q.
No. 6	"	"	Halifax, N.S.
No. 7	"	"	St. John, N.B.
No. 8	"	"	Petawawa.
No. 9	"	"	Ottawa.
No. 10	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
No. 11	"	"	Esquimalt, B.C.
No. 12	"	"	Regina, Sask.
No. 13	"	"	Calgary, Alta.



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A new peace establishment providing for 6 Officers and 57 Other Ranks has been authorized for The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

One company in The Royal Canadian Regiment, one company in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and one platoon in the Royal 22nd Regiment have been organized as machine gun units.

The Canadian Warfare School has been re-designated "The Canadian Small Arms School."

The following table shows the authorized establishments and limited establishments, in personnel, of units of the Permanent Force.

The strengths of the respective units are restricted to the number laid down in the Limited Establishments.

## PERMANENT FORCE

Units	Authorized Establishment			Limited Establishment			Actual Strength		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Royal Canadian Dragoons	28	516	544	20	265	285	18	257	275
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	28	495	523	21	207	228	18	187	205
Royal Canadian Artillery	65	1,000	1,065	65	643	708	59	604	663
Royal Canadian Engineers	48	360	408	38	249	287	33	214	247
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	6	57	63	6	57	63	6	53	59
Royal Canadian Regiment	36	924	960	36	442	478	29	405	434
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry...	29	690	719	29	271	300	28	251	279
Royal 22nd Regiment.....	14	422	436	14	187	201	13	182	195
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	47	480	527	13	.....	13	12	...	12
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	33	412	445	26	239	265	27	227	254
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	43	101	144	30	80	110	29	77	106
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	32	700	732	31	423	454	33	415	448
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	7	23	30	7	7	14	6	7	13
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	40	100	140	26	71	97	19	67	86
Corps of Military Staff Clerks.....	32	199	231	8	189	197	8	187	195
Canadian Small Arms School.....	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	2	4
Totals.....	491	6,481	6,972	373	3,332	3,705	340	3,135	3,475

NOTE.—Officers seconded from their units and not paid from the Permanent Force Vote are not included in the above table.

*Non-Permanent Active Militia*

The following changes in organization have been effected:—

*Cavalry.*—The 2nd Regiment (13th C.M.R. Bn. C.E.F.) The Alberta Mounted Rifles is now attached to the 5th Mounted Brigade.

*Artillery.*—The organization of the following units, which upon reorganization of the Artillery was held in abeyance, has now been authorized—

Headquarters, 20th Brigade, C.F.A., at Edmonton, Alta.

22nd Battery, C.F.A., at Gleichen, Alta.

The 54th Battery, C.F.A., Brantford, Ont., has been attached to the 8th Brigade C.F.A.



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*Engineers.*—The engineer units in Military Districts Nos. 4, 5 and 11, which previously were un-numbered, have now been designated as follows:—

- Military District No. 4—
  - 16th Field Company, C.E.
  - 5th Field Troop, C.E.
- Military District No. 5—
  - 6th Field Troop, C.E.
- Military District No. 11—
  - 17th Fortress Company, C.E.

*Signals.*—The 5th and 6th Signal Battalions, Canadian Corps of Signals, have now been reconstituted as under:—

- 5th Signal Battalion—
  - Headquarters (a), Quebec, P.Q.
  - No. 5 Signal Company, Quebec, P.Q.
  - No. 20 Signal Company (a), Quebec, P.Q.
  - 4th Signal Troop, Quebec, P.Q.
  - (a) Organized only to the extent of posting of Officers.

- 6th Signal Battalion—
  - Headquarters, St. John, N.B.
  - No. 6 Signal Company, St. John, N.B.
  - No. 8 Signal Company, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
  - No. 7 Fortress Signal Company, Halifax, N.S.

The organization of No. 21 Signal Company, C.C. of S., at Vancouver, B.C., has been authorized.

*Infantry.*—Units have been redesignated as follows:—

<i>Old designation</i>	<i>New designation</i>
The Ottawa Regt. (The Duke of Cornwall's Own)	The Ottawa Highlanders.
The Hull Regiment.	Le Regiment de Hull.
The Northumberland (New Brunswick) Regiment.	The North Shore (N.B.) Regiment.

The infantry brigades in Military District No. 6 have been reconstituted as under—

- 16th Infantry Brigade—
  - (Furnished from M.D. No. 7).
- 17th Infantry Brigade—
  - 1st Bn. (219th Bn. C.E.F.) The Lunenburg Regiment.
  - 1st Bn. (112th Bn. C.E.F.) The Annapolis Regiment.
  - 1st Bn. (25th Bn. C.E.F.) The Colchester and Hants Regiment (attached).
  - 1st Bn. (40th Bn. C.E.F.) The Halifax Rifles.
  - 1st Bn. (64th Bn. C.E.F.) The Princess Louise Fusiliers.
- 18th Infantry Brigade—
  - 1st Bn. (17th Bn. C.E.F.) The Pictou Highlanders.
  - 1st Bn. (193rd Bn. C.E.F.) The Cumberland Regiment.
  - 1st Bn. (85th Bn. C.E.F.) The Cape Breton Highlanders.
  - 1st Bn. (105th Bn. C.E.F.) The Prince Edward Island Regiment.



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*Canadian Machine Gun Corps.*—The 5th Machine Gun Brigade with headquarters at Quebec, P.Q., has been reorganized and for the present consists of a headquarters and 2 companies with a total establishment of 28 Officers and 304 Other Ranks.

The provision for a band in the peace establishment of a Machine Gun Brigade has been cancelled.

*Canadian Army Service Corps.*—Reserve divisional trains (one for each corresponding active unit) have been authorized.

*Canadian Army Medical Corps.*—The organization of No. 8 Field Ambulance at Calgary, Alta, which upon the reorganization of the Canadian Army Medical Corps was held in abeyance, has now been authorized.

*Canadian Postal Corps.*—The Canadian Postal Corps has been increased from 11 to 12 Detachments in order to provide a further detachment in Military District No. 2 with an establishment of 1 Officer and 4 Other Ranks.

*Canadian Railway Corps.*—Authority has been given for the Canadian Railway Corps to consist of the following units.

The organization of these units is at present restricted to the posting of officers.

- A Headquarters and Train Crew Corps.
- Operating Corps.
- Construction and Maintenance Corps.
- Traffic Sections.
- Workshops.
- Breakdown Gangs.
- Stores Corps.
- Railway Survey and Reconnaissance Units.

Amounting in all, if and when authorized to be raised, to 363 Officers and 10,424 Other Ranks.

*Canadian Officers Training Corps.*—The Laval University Contingent, C.O.T.C., Quebec, P.Q., has been reorganized and consists of one company with an establishment of 6 Officers and 120 Other Ranks.

The organization of a Contingent C.O.T.C., consisting of one company, at the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q., has been authorized.

*Alliances.*—The Toronto Scottish Regiment is now allied to the 14th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish).

### *Peace Establishments*

The Peace Establishments of the Non-Permanent Active Militia promulgated in General Orders were made effective for the fiscal year 1922-23.

A peace establishment providing for 4 Officers and 71 Other Ranks has been approved for the 17th Fortress Company C.E., at Esquimalt.

### *Localization*

The localization of the respective units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, upon reorganization, which in each case is published in General Orders, has been completed.



Recruiting

Four hundred and sixty-nine enlistments for the Permanent Active Militia have been permitted to fill vacancies which have occurred from time to time within the Limited Establishments.

Owing to the reduction in establishments there have been 977 discharges during the year under report.

The following statements are submitted: —

“ A ”—Strength by Corps of the Permanent Force as of 31-3-23.

“ B ”—Strength of the Permanent Force by stations as of 31-3-23.

“ C ”—Statement of Officers.

“ D ”—Statement of enlistments and discharges in the Permanent Force for the year ending 31st March, 1923.

“A”—STRENGTH BY CORPS OF THE PERMANENT FORCE AS OF 31-3-23

Corps	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Permanent Staff Officers on N.D.H.Q. and District Headquarters	26		26
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	20	257	277
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.).....	18	187	205
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.....	66	604	670
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.....			
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	41	214	255
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.....	6	53	59
Royal Canadian Regiment.....	38	405	443
P.P.C.L.I.....	34	251	285
Royal 22nd Regiment.....	16	182	198
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.....	15		15
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.....	28	227	255
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.....	31	77	108
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	35	415	450
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.....	6	7	13
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	21	67	88
Corps of Military Staff Clerks.....	9	187	196
Canadian Small Arms School.....	2	2	4
Cadet Officers (Specially employed).....	7		7
Total.....	* 419	3,135	3,554

\*Includes 79 Officers, Seconded Officers, specially employed, etc., who are not paid from Permanent Force Vote.



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"B"—STRENGTH OF THE PERMANENT FORCE BY STATIONS, AS OF 31-3-23

Stations	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
London.....	23	192	215
Toronto .....	46	357	403
Camp Borden .....	2	30	32
Kingston .....	41	322	363
R.M.C. Kingston.....	12	49	61
Ottawa .....	63	266	329
Montreal .....	18	138	156
St. Jean, Que.....	9	113	122
Quebec.....	30	276	306
Halifax .....	48	472	520
St. John, N.B.....	8	45	53
Winnipeg .....	58	444	502
Victoria .....	10	26	36
Esquimalt.....	23	229	252
Regina .....	9	42	51
Calgary .....	19	134	153
Total .....	*419	3,135	3,554

\*Includes 79 Officers, Seconded Officers, specially employed, etc., who are *not* paid from P. F. Vote.

"C"—OFFICERS

Military District	Strength, 1-4-22	Strength, 31-3-23	Increase	Decrease
N.D.H.Q.....	67	63		4
R.M.C. ....	12	12		
1 .....	23	23		
2 .....	56	48		8
3 .....	32	41	9	
4.....	28	27		1
5.....	37	30		7
6.....	52	48		4
7 .....	9	8		1
10 .....	48	58	10	
11 .....	38	33		5
12.....	8	9	1	
13.....	22	19		3
Total.....	432	419	20	33

Net Decrease..... 13

"D"—STATEMENT OF ENLISTMENTS AND DISCHARGES IN THE PERMANENT FORCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1923

Military District No.	Enlist-ments	Discharges
N.D.H.Q. ....	41	43
1 .....	14	64
2.....	70	185
3 .....	53	77
4 .....	38	63
5 .....	47	95
6.....	19	105
7.....	1	8
10.....	110	162
11.....	23	83
12.....	5	15
13.....	48	77
Total.....	469	977



*Discipline*

The discipline of the Troops during the year has been good.

*Dress*

Amendments to the Dress Regulations have been passed in Orders, from time to time, for both the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia. Action is now being taken to revise the Dress Regulations.

*Regimental Badges and Crests*

A large number of Badges and Crests has been authorized for Units of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia.

*Officers' Messes*

Officers' Messes of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia are in good Standing, and the Reports on such Messes are excellent.

*Ceremonial*

Arrangements for the supply of Guards of Honour and Escorts, were made on the following occasions:—

Prorogation of the First Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Canada, June 27, 1922.

Opening of the Second Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Canada, January 31, 1923.

Drawing Room held by His Excellency the Governor General on February 3, 1923.

*Military Funerals*

All matters concerning Military Funerals have been dealt with by this Directorate.

*Dental Services*

Dental treatment has been rendered to members of the Permanent Active Militia under the direction of this Directorate.

Essential urgent treatment has also been given to members of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, whilst attending Annual Training.

*Canadian Expeditionary Force*

Personal questions regarding ex-members of the C.E.F. are still received occasionally, and are dealt with at Defence Headquarters.

Absentees from the C.E.F. report from time to time, chiefly with a view to obtaining gratuity, etc., but as payment of War Service Gratuities in such cases has now been stopped it is anticipated very few further cases will be reported.

## EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

## STRENGTH

There was, during the year, an average strength at the College of 150 gentlemen cadets.

One cadet of the 2nd Class was discharged at his parents' request owing to sickness; three cadets of the 3rd Class and four cadets of the 4th Class were



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discharged at their parents' request, whilst three cadets of the 4th Class had to leave on account of ill health. Casualties totalled eleven.

Sixty-seven candidates sent in their names for consideration by the Board of Selection under the new entrance examination regulations. Of these, fifty-five candidates were selected as eligible.

## DISCIPLINE

With one or two exceptions, which were dealt with, the discipline has been excellent during the past year.

The Cadet Battalion Commander, Company and Platoon Officers and Section Commanders and other N.C.O.'s. have carried out the administration and discipline of their Units in a praiseworthy manner.

## HEALTH

During the past year, the health of the gentlemen cadets has been very good. No deaths have occurred.

An outbreak of influenza of unusual severity occurred early in February. In all, 125 cases were treated in the College Hospital. The large messroom and reading rooms were improvized as additional wards and five special nurses were employed. The outbreak lasted about four weeks, and although many of the gentlemen cadets were quite ill, no cases of pneumonia developed.

252 gentlemen cadets were admitted to Hospital during the year; 469 gentlemen cadets attended Hospital for treatment.

## R.M.C. CALENDAR

The R.M.C. Calendar is now an accomplished fact. Copies have been sent to a large number of Schools and Universities. The Calendar contains complete information with regard to the College, together with a number of photographs, which, owing to the quality of the paper used, are not perhaps as clear as they might be. Since, however, it is likely that changes will be made in the Calendar from time to time, it is necessary that economy should be practiced, particularly when it is considered that every parent who thinks of sending his son to the College naturally wishes to peruse a copy of it.

## BUILDINGS

The buildings are in a sanitary condition and in good state of repair, and the kitchen and utensils are clean and well polished.

With the increased facilities of the new buildings, including Chemical and Mechanical Laboratories, Modern Science Hall, Lecture Amphitheatres, etc., it is felt that the civil education obtained here in four years is equal in every respect to three years' education in Science at a University.

The old Naval Gymnasium has been reappropriated as a Draughting Room, and is filling a long felt want at the College.

A new covered way connecting the New Educational Building and the Administrative Building was erected on the top floor, and, being greatly used by classes and individuals passing from one building to the other, saves much time.

At Fort Frederick, the basement and ground floor of which have been utilized for the College Museum, much work has been done. A new galvanized iron roof has been laid on the Tower and extensive pointing to the masonry has been carried out. Much more pointing is necessary, however, to preserve this very interesting old fortification.



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A large flagstaff has been erected at the point of the centre battery, Fort Frederick, rising to 110 feet above the ground level, and visible for many miles. It is additionally interesting since it marks the junction of Lake Ontario, the River St. Lawrence, and the Cataraqui River.

The Lunette outside Fort Frederick has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and will be used as a General Staff Museum, thus filling a useful purpose.

Many improvements have been made in the grounds. Extensive levelling and grading has been carried out at the Riding School, whilst the grounds in the vicinity of Fort Frederick have been beautified by placing shrubs and lawns at advantageous points, and the construction of flower beds, from the Inner Enclosure to the Outer. The grounds at the back of the Educational Building are especially attractive.

The new Science Laboratory was wired in iron conduit for electricity, and a new gasoline plant was also installed for the use of this Department. Electric wiring was installed at No. 2 Officers' Quarters, Barriefield.

A gasoline lawn mower has been purchased for use on the College grounds and it is hoped this will much improve the appearance of the grass surfaces.

Before the close of this year, it is anticipated that the Ex-Cadets Memorial Arch will have been erected at the entrance to the College. The Corner Stone will, it is expected, be laid during the closing Exercises this year.

#### TRAINING

This subject was thoroughly gone into by the Advisory Board during their annual visit, and their general remarks are available in their Report for this year. A detailed report was submitted by the Commandant, which, upon examination, is considered to be adequate and satisfactory.

#### STAFF

The death of Captain H. F. Bray, R.C.H.A., Riding Master, R.M.C., is very much regretted. He was a fine gallant officer with soldierly presence, instincts and training; thoroughly efficient as Riding Master in all its Branches, a strict disciplinarian, yet withal a kindly officer who obtained ready cheerful obedience from his associates. His sudden death came as a great shock and grief to all ranks, by whom he was liked and admired.

Professor H. J. Dawson, M.A., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Director of Studies, vice Professor Martin, who retired to pension at his own request after over 32 years of efficient service at this Institution.

Major A. V. Tremaine, R.C.A., has been appointed Professor of Artillery, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., who now commands the R.C.H.A.

Major G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., R.C.E., has been appointed Instructor in Military Engineering, vice Captain G. N. Dickinson, transferred to Halifax.

Captain W. J. Finney, O.B.E., R.C.A., Instructor in Artillery, has taken over the Riding Establishment and the work of Riding Master.

Owing to the necessity for dividing the classes into smaller sections, the Department of French is to be increased by one Instructor.

#### ATTACHED OFFICERS

The second post-bellum Preparatory Course for candidates for the Staff College commenced October 2, 1922, and came to an end February 26, 1923, the day preceding that set for the commencement of the Staff College examinations. In this period of 148 days there were 102 working days. Seven officers



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attended this course and the work was so arranged that that taken up before Christmas was the work most suitable for the officers of the Refresher Course.

The Refresher Course, which was attended by eight officers of the Permanent Force, commenced on the same day as the Preparatory Course and ran concurrently with it until December 21, when it came to an end. In this period of 81 days there were 61 working days.

The Instruction, consisting of lectures, indoor and outdoor exercises and conferences, followed generally along the lines of last year's course. Again this year each student of both courses prepared and delivered a lecture on some subject of military interest, thus getting practice in research work, compilation of notes, and in delivery of a lecture.

Lectures were again delivered by officers from National Defence Headquarters and were again found of value. It is hoped that at each course it will be possible to have similar lectures delivered.

## MILITIA STAFF COURSE

The Militia Staff Course, having been revived during the past year for officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, a new scheme was introduced whereby lecture notes for all the lectures of the course were prepared by the General Staff Officer at the College and distributed in bulk to the headquarters of the various Districts for the use of the candidates.

In addition, sample examination papers in Map Reading and Field Sketching, Strategy and Military History, Organization and Administration and Training for War (2 papers) were prepared and distributed. Thus a total of 51 papers, averaging more than five type-written sheets each, were distributed.

The papers for the examinations, held in April, were also prepared under the direction of the General Staff Officer.

Many requests for copies of the prepared lecture notes, for the use of officers other than candidates of the Militia Staff Course, were received and the notes sent out, so that it is felt that this new system of preparation of notes should be of considerable value to the Militia generally.

## CUPS AND TROPHIES

In the 2nd Annual Competition between the Military Colleges in the Empire for the General Lafferty Cup, the Royal Military College of Canada was again unsuccessful, the Institution at Sandhurst winning first place.

To commemorate the first athletic contest between the Royal Military College of Canada and the United States Military Academy, the gentlemen cadets decided to present a silver trophy to the American institution, which will also be used if possible in any future matches between the two Colleges, though it will be retained always at West Point.

## GIFTS

The Royal Military College of Canada was honoured during the year by the receipt of a beautiful statuette from the French Government, entitled "Pax" in bisque de Sevres, in recognition of the record of ex-Cadets during the War. This statuette was unveiled during the visit of the Advisory Board by the Consul General of France.

## BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL LECTURES

Through the kindness of several prominent citizens of Kingston, some interesting lectures were given to the gentlemen cadets, following the custom inaugurated last year.



## SPORTS

The past year has been a most successful one with regard to the Cadets' sporting activities.

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## II. PERSONAL SERVICES

During the fiscal year under report, much has been accomplished towards the completion of appointments of officer personnel to the various cadres laid down for units of the Active Militia and very few of the authorized establishments now remain without the necessary re-organized personnel. Nearly all Regiments of Cavalry, Brigades of Artillery, Engineer Units, Canadian Officers Training Corps, Machine Gun Brigades, Battalions of Infantry, Cyclist Companies, as well as units of the several Departmental services have now the necessary complement of officers, with the additional supernumeraries allowed in excess of the authorized establishment. Units of the Canadian Corps of Signals are not quite so complete for the reason that it is more difficult to obtain the required number of officers with the necessary technical qualifications and endeavours are being made to have them selected from ex-university students, who have taken the science courses (electric and radio), which, to a great extent, form the foundation for their further military education in this branch of the service.

However, the establishments are gradually being filled by young officers of the desirable type. The officer personnel of units of the Canadian Army Service Corps, Canadian Army Medical Corps, and the Canadian Army Dental Corps are well up to strength, and in addition, carry large reserves of well qualified officers with war service experience.

Appointments to the re-organized Canadian Army Veterinary Corps are well advanced and the necessary officers of this service have been attached for duty to mounted units throughout the Dominion.

The Canadian Corps of School Cadet Instructors has been completely re-organized and carries on its strength some 300 well qualified and efficient officers for this service, all of whom are actively engaged in the instruction of Cadet Corps.

The organization of the Canadian Corps of Chaplains was completed during the past year, and officers of the Corps detailed for attachment to units of the Active Militia, as provided for in the establishments.

*Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia Organized and Reorganized for the  
Period 1-4-22 to 31-3-23*

*Cavalry—*

- 3rd The Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons.
- 2nd Regt. The Alberta Mounted Rifles.

*Artillery—*

- 54th Battery, C.F.A.
- 11th Brigade, Ammunition Column.

*Engineers—*

- Headquarters, 4th Divisional Engineers.
- Headquarters, 11th Divisional Engineers.
- 11th Field Company.
- 1st Field Troop.
- 2nd Field Troop.
- 6th Field Troop.



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*Corps of Guides—*

- No. 2 Cyclist Company.
- No. 7 Cyclist Company.

*C.O.T.C.—*

- Western University Contingent.
- University of Bishop's College Contingent.

*Infantry—*

- The Lincoln Regiment.
- The Lanark and Renfrew Regiment.
- The Annapolis Regiment.
- The Algonquin Rifles.
- The York Rangers.
- The Manitoba Rangers.

*Reserve Battalions—*

- \*2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions, The Dufferin Rifles of Canada.
- 2nd Battalion, The Argyll Light Infantry.
- 2nd Battalion, The Cape Breton Highlanders.
- \*2nd Battalion, Le Regiment de Quebec.
- 6th Battalion, 1st British Columbia Regiment.
- 2nd Battalion, The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.
- \*2nd Battalion, The Peel and Dufferin Regiment.
- 2nd Battalion, The Cameron Highlanders of Canada.
- 2nd Battalion, Le Regiment de Beauce.
- 2nd Battalion, Les Chasseurs Canadiens.

\*Partly organized.

*Medicals—*

- No. 7 Stationary Hospital.
- No. 8 Stationary Hospital.
- No. 11 Stationary Hospital.
- Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 Sanitary Sections.
- No. 3 Motor Ambulance Convoy.

*Signals—*

- Headquarters, 5th Signal Battalion.
- Headquarters, 6th Signal Battalion.
- No. 20 Signal Company.
- No. 21 Signal Company.

*C.A.S.C.—*

- Headquarters, 4th Divisional Train.
- Headquarters, 11th Divisional Train.



*Number of Appointments to Non-Permanent Active Militia Units*

The following is a statement showing the number of Officers (including provisional appointments) appointed to the Active Militia (Non-Permanent) during the 12 months ending March 31, 1923.

Cavalry.. . . .	153
Artillery.. . . .	73
Engineers.. . . .	23
Canadian Corps of Signals.. . . .	46
Corps of Guides.. . . .	10
Canadian Officers' Training Corps.. . . .	40
Infantry.. . . .	611
Canadian Machine Gun Corps.. . . .	67
Canadian Army Service Corps.. . . .	9
Canadian Army Medical Corps.. . . .	78
Nursing Sisters, C.A.M.C.. . . .	43
Canadian Army Dental Corps.. . . .	10
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.. . . .	10
Canadian Postal Corps.. . . .	0
Canadian Ordnance Corps (Non-Permanent).. . . .	1
Corps of School Cadet Instructors.. . . .	41
Canadian Militia (General List).. . . .	5
Temporary Appointments (General List).. . . .	21
Canadian Chaplain Service.. . . .	21
Reserve of Officers.. . . .	2,966
Total.. . . .	4,228

The provision of officer personnel for Reserve units is now receiving attention and in a number of cases, progress has been made towards the appointment of such officers, who are selected chiefly from those formerly carried on the Corps Reserves.

The establishments of officers for Reserve units are equivalent to the Active cadres, and appointments have been made to 23 Reserve Battalions of Infantry as well as to those of the smaller units.

Action is being taken to expedite completion of as many of these units as possible during the current year, and thus absorb all of the former Corps Reserves.

Owing to the large number of officers who held a more senior rank in the Canadian Expeditionary Force than could be provided for them in the existing Peace establishments of re-organized units, it was considered advisable to reduce the tenure of command of officers commanding units from 5 to 3 years, with the possible extension of one year, if recommended to be in the interests of the service, and so afford those with valuable active service experience a more rapid opportunity of succeeding to the command of their respective corps.

It is the opinion that this reduction in the tenure of command will stimulate interest among the more junior officers, who may aspire to become Commanding Officers, and in addition there is the advantage of opening the way for their advancement while well within the age limit for military service.

In the course of the past year, the number of changes in the command of non-permanent formations were as follows:—

Brigade Commanders of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Brigades.. . .	16
Officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry and Battalions of Infantry	44
Officers Commanding, Divisional Engineers.. . . .	2
“ “ Signal Battalions.. . . .	2
“ “ Divisional Trains, C.A.S.C.. . . .	3
“ “ General and Stationary Hospitals.. . . .	3
“ “ Reserve Battalions.. . . .	8
Total.. . . .	78

Extension to tenures of command for a period of one year were given in 14 cases.



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*Document Commissions*

The number of document commissions authorized for issue during the period under review was 1,447, of which number some 500 have yet to be prepared, the work having been delayed owing to the lack of necessary documents, the supply having become exhausted.

*Document Warrants*

Sixty-six document warrants were authorized for issue on promotion of warrant officers (class 2) and non-commissioned officers to warrant rank (class 1) throughout units of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia during the year.

*Resignations and Retirements**Permanent Force*

The officer personnel of units of the Canadian Permanent Force continued to receive necessary adjustment during the year and a total of 22 officers, made up as follows, either resigned their permanent appointment or were retired to pension:—

Royal Canadian Artillery.. . . .	2
Royal Canadian Engineers.. . . .	2
The Royal Canadian Regiment.. . . .	2
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.. . . .	1
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.. . . .	1
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.. . . .	7
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.. . . .	1
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.. . . .	1
Canadian Small Arms School.. . . .	1
Not borne on Regimental Establishment.. . . .	2
Cadet Services.. . . .	2
Total.. . . .	22

*Canadian Militia List*

Copy matter for a revised edition of the Canadian Militia List was completed and forwarded to the Printers on the 19th January, but its completion for issue was delayed owing to other printing matter having to be given precedence in production during the Parliamentary session.

In addition to general seniority lists and much other information this book contains all the revised lists of officer personnel of the reorganized Active Militia by units, corrected to the 31st December, 1922.

Generally every effort has been made to administer satisfactorily and effectively the officer personnel of Active Militia units both Permanent and Non-Permanent with the necessary co-operation of District Commanders, who are responsible for the submission of recommendations regarding any changes necessary in the units within their respective commands, and who certify that such are according to regulations and authorized establishments, prior to verification and compilation for the Canada Gazette at National Defence Headquarters.

*Directorate of Medical Services**Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps*

During the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1923, the medical administration of the Canadian Air Force was taken over by this Directorate. On the 1st July, 1922, the retiring director of the medical service, C.A.F., turned over his technical office equipment and records to the D.G.M.S., and



at the same time the medical stores and hospital at Camp Borden were placed under the Militia medical authorities of Military District No. 2, Toronto. The medical officer at Camp Borden was retained on duty as no R.C.A.M.C. officer was available as a relief. The existing medical arrangements whereby the other rank personnel was provided by the Canadian Air Force were continued until March 29th, 1923, when authority was given to enlist three privates in No. 2 Detachment, R.C.A.M.C., for duty at Camp Borden. The hospital, now run as a dieted military hospital, and the medical detachment, are under the administration of the District Medical Officer. During the winter, there was considerable sickness among the troops in this camp, due mostly to a mild outbreak of influenza. At this time the hospital accommodation was found to be inadequate and an officer from the staff of this Directorate made a thorough inspection of the whole situation, and as a result of his report, steps have been taken to secure other quarters for hospital purposes and to provide personnel from the R.C.A.M.C. Medical examination of pilots and recruits for the C.A.F. is now carried out by R.C.A.M.C. officers of the different military districts and, at points where these are not available, C.A.M.C. officers are employed. Special arrangements have been made for the medical care of the personnel on duty at High River, Alberta. By the purchase of hospital tickets, the privileges extended to the local ratepayers have been secured for members of the C.A.F. and Permanent Force.

The general medical administration of the Royal Canadian Navy was also taken over during this period. At Esquimalt, the medical work, including the care of stores, etc., was taken over by the R.C.A.M.C. officers at this station and the District Medical Officer, Military District No. 11, was made responsible for administration. In Halifax, the naval medical officer on duty has not as yet been placed under the orders of the D.M.O., who, however, has been made responsible for the medical arrangements for the personnel of the navy at this station, all patients being admitted to the military hospital. Considerable extra work in connection with the medical examination of men of the R.C.N.V.R. has become necessary in all districts.

As in the previous year, the training of the R.C.A.M.C. personnel has been carried out to a limited degree owing to the reduced establishments in many of the districts. In stations where hospitals are in operation, there were the usual courses of instruction and examinations held. Opportunity was given to permanent and non-permanent medical officers to prepare themselves for promotion examinations and twenty-four of them took advantage of this opportunity.

In Military District No. 1, London, the detention hospital was opened on the 1st August, 1922, as a dieted hospital with a 24-bed capacity. At Kingston, Military District No. 3, on the 14th October, 1922, the detention hospital was put on a dieted basis with accommodation for 20 patients. In all districts with the exception of 7, 12 and 13, dieted military hospitals are now in operation. Authority has been granted to enlist sufficient personnel in the R.C.A.M.C. to replace those men attached for hospital duties from other units in the Garrison. This increase in establishments affected districts as follows: M.D. 2 (Borden), 3 other ranks; M.D. 3, Kingston, 3 other ranks; M.D. 4, St. John's, P.Q., 1 other ranks; M.D. 5, Quebec, 2 other ranks; M.D. 11, Victoria, 2 other ranks.

#### *Canadian Army Medical Corps*

The reorganization of the C.A.M.C. non-permanent, and the appointment of officers and nursing sisters to the different units continued satisfactorily throughout the year. With a few exceptions medical units have now fairly



complete complements of officers, and nearly all combatant units have had medical officers attached. To date the following appointments have been made: To medical units, 455 medical officers, 38 quartermasters and 127 nursing sisters; to the Corps Reserve of the medical units, 44 medical officers and 5 quartermasters; attached to non-medical units, 202 medical officers; 15 officers on the regimental medical lists have been retained with their units.

The long-expected closing of the Manitoba Military Hospital, a C.E.F. unit, was finally accomplished on the 31st October, 1922. The D.S.C.R. took over and made arrangements for the further care and treatment of the 40 overseas patients still in hospital. The extra medical personnel on duty on a C.E.F. basis was demobilized. This personnel consisted of 3 Medical Officers, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 4 Nursing Sisters, and 22 other ranks. On the closing of the M.M.H. a station hospital for the district with a capacity of 40 beds was opened and is now in charge of R.C.A.M.C. personnel.

The health of the troops of the permanent force during the year has been generally good and with the exception of an outbreak of diphtheria in Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, in February, no epidemics of infectious disease occurred. The source of infection of the outbreak in Winnipeg was reported to have been from fresh greens in salads. A few soldiers' dependents also contracted this disease. By liberal inoculations with antidiphtheric serum and by prompt action in the matter of isolation and sanitary precautions generally the disease was stamped out and no deaths occurred. All danger from the epidemic was reported over by the 3rd March.

An influenza outbreak of unusual severity occurred at the Royal Military College, Kingston. In all, 125 cases were treated in the college hospital and large mess and reading rooms temporarily taken over as hospital wards. To insure proper care and efficient nursing, five Nursing Sisters of the non-permanent Active Militia were employed. The outbreak lasted for about four weeks and although many of the Gentlemen Cadets were quite ill no cases of pneumonia developed.

During the period April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923, there were 2,583 patients treated; this number is made up as follows:—

Permanent Force.. . . . .	1,791
Royal Military College.. . . . .	252
Canadian Navy.. . . . .	114
Royal Navy.. . . . .	2
United States Navy.. . . . .	2
Canadian Air Force.. . . . .	113
Active Militia (non-permanent).. . . . .	127
Civilians.. . . . .	182

Canadian Air Force personnel were treated under the Department of Militia and Defence from July 1, 1922.







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time basis of \$25 monthly for one-fifth of his working time, the balance of his salary being paid by McGill University. During this time, in addition to his general activities in the changing of fluids and other details, incident to the upkeep of the collection, assisting in photography, etc., he sealed and stencilled seventeen specimens mounted in square jars, and mounted 20 additional specimens which now await sealing, and repaired eight other specimens requiring this.

2. Photography: Twenty-one moist specimens, constituting the balance of those in the pathological Collection were photographed. In addition five specimens of kidneys, recently sent out from England, were photographed for the Section of Renal Medicine and seven micro-photographs of kidneys were made for the same purpose.

II. *Exhibits*: Four Exhibits were held, by authority of the Director General of Medical Services.

1. At the fifteenth annual meeting of the American and Canadian Section of the International Association of Medical Museums held at Washington, D.C., on May 1st, 1922, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. This was an important exhibition representative of all the various sections of the Descriptive Catalogue. It was in charge of the Acting Curator of the C.A.M. Museum and the Director General of Medical Services of Canada was represented at it personally by Col. A. E. Snell, C.M.G., D.S.O.

2. The Interurban Surgical Association meeting at the Montreal General Hospital on June 9th, 1922. This was a small exhibit limited to the Bone Collection made by Major L. J. Rhea, but was greatly appreciated.

3. At the annual meeting of the Alberta Medical Association presented by Col. A. T. Bazin.

4. At the Sixteenth annual meeting of the American and Canadian Section of the International Association of Medical Museums held at Boston, Mass., on March 29, 1923. This was in conjunction with a representative Exhibit presented from the Army Medical Museum by authority of the Surgeon General of the United States Army. A resolution of appreciation was passed by the Association.

III. *Loan of Specimens*: On October 14, at the request of Dean of the University of Alberta, fifty-eight specimens were loaned to that Institution to assist in the teaching of Pathology during the Session of 1922-23 and also for the purpose of exhibition at local Medical Societies in that Province.

IV. *Conferences on the Canadian Army Medical Museum Descriptive Catalogue*—Conferences upon the Editorial work of the Catalogue were held:—

1. On June 2nd, 1922, an informal Conference was held at Toronto, between the Editor-in-Chief, and the Managing Editor, at which the entire material of the various sections was reviewed, the contents and the order of the volumes were considered and the number of volumes reduced to five, and sample portions of the different sections were edited for the information of the various Subject Editors.

2. On October 31st, 1922, at the office of the Director General of the Medical Service, Ottawa, a conference was held of the Executive Committee of the Editorial Board, namely the Director General of the Medical Service and members of his staff, the Editor-in-Chief and the Managing Editor. The material from all the sections was submitted in such form that an estimate for the printing of the entire five volumes could be obtained. Appropriations were made to cover the various accounts that had fallen due and grants that were justified, and the printers were formally interviewed. The Managing Editor remained



two days longer in Ottawa for the discussion of the necessary details. As a result of this Conference an estimate was obtained from the Superintendent of Printing of \$13,000 for an edition of 1,000 copies or \$15,000 for two thousand copies of the five illustrated volumes.

3. On March 14th, 1923, a Conference of the above named Executive Committee was held at the Pathological Museum, McGill University, Montreal (the D.G.M.S. being represented by Col. A. E. Snell) followed by a meeting of all the members of the Editorial Board and Subject Editors of the Catalogue resident in Montreal. Reports were received from the various Sections, those actually completed and ready for printing were declared closed, and final action was taken or recommended on the remainder. At the close of these meetings, an informal interview took place between the D.G.M.S. representative and the Principal of the University and certain representatives of the Medical Faculty of McGill University upon arrangements for the custodianship of the Collection during the time that it remains under the care of McGill University.

#### *V. Progress of Descriptive Catalogue:*

1. Sections completed: Field Sanitation; Wound Irrigation; Blood Transfusion; Renal Medicine; Orthopaedic Surgery; Facial Surgery; Traumatic Lesions of the Fundus Oculi; War Injuries of Ear, Nose and Throat;

2. Sections progressing to immediate completion: War Lesions of Soft Tissues; Diseases and Injuries of Bone; Chest Disorders; X-Rays of War Injuries.

3. In course of Preparation: Cardio-Vascular Diseases; War Surgery of the Chest.

Col. G. Goldsmith, C.B.E., represented the C.A.M.C. at the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States held at Washington, D.C., in October, 1922. His paper (some notes on the management of the common complaints of the eye, ear, nose and throat of the troops on Active Service; with consideration to the relationship which should exist between the Specialist and the Medical Officer) was very well received, and appeared in the "American Surgeon" of April, 1923; it has since been published in pamphlet form.

The general history of the Medical Service during the war, by Sir Andrew McPhail, Kt., O.B.E., B.A., M.D., C.M., LL.D., has now been completed and is ready for the printer.

A short history of the work of the Medical Service with the Canadian Corps during the last 100 days of the Great War, dealing with this period from an administrative and tactical standpoint, has been completed and is now with the printer. It is expected that this book will be shortly available for training and qualifying purposes.

#### **Directorate of the Judge Advocate-General**

Forty-nine District courts-martial were held in Canada during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1923, there being no General courts-martial. This is a decrease of twenty-five compared with the preceding year. Generally speaking, the convictions were not for serious offences, and the sentences awarded were comparatively light. This, together with the decrease in the number of courts-martial, indicates a substantial improvement in discipline.

The proceedings which had to be returned for the correction of technical irregularities, or for quashing the finding and sentence were few compared with the preceding year, indicating a substantial improvement in the administration of military law, and that the officers concerned had acquired a greater knowledge of the Army Act, the Rules of Procedure and the King's Regulations.



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The Army Act and the Rules of Procedure were further amended during the year under review, resulting in the simplification of the procedure.

The number of Courts of Enquiry held throughout Canada on various matters which were referred to the Judge Advocate-General for opinion exceeded the number in the preceding year. In a number of instances, these Courts were of such a nature that it would have been of great assistance to the District concerned had there been available in the District an officer possessing a certain amount of legal training.

The number of leases and agreements which were prepared in the office of the Judge Advocate-General was, approximately, the same as in the preceding year.

The duties of the Judge Advocate-General have been materially increased by the creation of the Department of National Defence. Numerous matters have been referred to him by the Naval Service and the Air Board.

Upon the reorganization of the Royal Canadian Air Force, it was considered advisable that the procedure which should be followed, in so far as concerns the Regulations applicable to it, and the administration of Air Force law, should be along the same lines as that followed in the case of the Permanent Active Militia and the Royal Air Force. The Judge Advocate-General was accordingly instructed to take the necessary action, the preliminary work in connection therewith being completed by the end of the year under review.

On the coming into force on the 1st January, 1923, of "The National Defence Act, 1922," the Judge Advocate-General's office ceased to be a Directorate in the Branch of the Adjutant-General, and became responsible to the Deputy Minister, thereby following, as far as practicable, the organization in the War Office.

Owing to the increase in his duties, it was considered desirable that an officer of the Permanent Active Militia should be detailed to assist the Judge Advocate-General during that period in the year when the duties of his office were heavy. It was considered that it would be to the advantage generally of the Permanent Active Militia if officers of the Permanent Active Militia were detailed for this duty for four months each year, thereby not only assisting the Judge Advocate-General, but also acquiring a greater knowledge of military law procedure and the regulations, which would be of great value to them in the districts in which they are stationed when their tour of duty in the Judge Advocate-General's office ended.

The Judge Advocate-General is also a member of the Pensions and Claims Board, administering the Militia Pensions Act. Certain legislation affecting pensions was prepared in his office, together with numerous opinions and memoranda arising out of matters concerning pensions.

### Directorate of Records

The Directorate of Records is, for administrative purposes, divided into three sections, and the duties and output of the different sections for the period under review are as follows:—

### *Honours and Awards*

As was to be expected, the total output of this section decreased considerably, the only increase being in the issue of British War Medals. War medals have been despatched in all cases where an application card has been received and application cards have been forwarded to the last known address of those for whom medals are yet in stock.



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Memorial Plaques and Scrolls have been forwarded in every case where the address of the recipient was available. During the year it was necessary to requisition 1,134 additional Memorial Plaques and Scrolls in respect of ex-soldiers who died after discharge and whose deaths were attributable to service.

Memorial crosses have been despatched to the mothers and widows of deceased soldiers in all cases where addresses were available. Approximately 500 crosses were issued in respect of ex-soldiers who died after discharge and whose deaths were attributable to service. It is particularly gratifying to note the large number of letters received expressing appreciation of this Memorial which, of all the awards and memorials issued, is the only one that is strictly Canadian, both in conception and manufacture.

The total despatch of awards during the year is:—

War Service Badges.. .. .	1,280
King's Certificates on Discharge.. .. .	145
Medals and Decorations.. .. .	116
1914-15 Stars.. .. .	1,140
Canadian medals.. .. .	269
Memorial Crosses.. .. .	1,160
Memorial Scrolls.. .. .	2,689
Memorial Plaques.. .. .	16,278
British War Medals.. .. .	159,303
Allied Victory Medals.. .. .	137,674
Mention in Despatches.. .. .	162
Oak Leaf Emblems.. .. .	321
Miscellaneous.. .. .	368
	<hr/>
	320,905
Medal pro-formas despatched .. .. .	1,320
Awards replaced.. .. .	87

### *Estates and Correspondence*

In its care for the relatives of deceased soldiers and ex-soldiers, the Estates Section of the Directorate lends such assistance as is possible in winding up the estates, not only of those soldiers who died while on strength of the C.E.F., but also of those soldiers who died subsequent to discharge, as well as estates of deceased members of the re-constituted Permanent Force.

Under authority of special Orders in Council, this section collects monies from banks and employers and distributes them in the same manner as pay and allowances, thus saving the heirs the expense of employing a solicitor.

To avoid overlapping, the Department of S.C.R. hand over all estates of personnel who died on their strength, to this Directorate for distribution.

During the fiscal year, a total of 790 estates was received and money to the amount of \$134,446.71 was collected. In the same period, 644 estates were distributed involving a total out-payment of \$117,686.30.

On March 31st, 1923, 1,453 ledger sheets were open, showing a total credit of \$239,862.14, included in which was the sum of \$29,760.04 in 271 special trust accounts, bearing interest at 5 per cent for infant children of deceased soldiers. These trust monies are paid out to the various beneficiaries as and when they reach years of discretion.

### *Documents Section*

This Section, for administrative purposes, is divided into five sub-sections, and the work carried out by each is briefly as follows:—

(a) *Research and Verification*.—The work of this subsection consists of the research and verification necessitated by the numerous verbal, telegraphic



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and written enquiries regarding ex-members of the C.E.F. received from the general public, as well as various Government Departments and branches, particularly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Board of Pension Commissioners, and the Separation Allowance Branch of this Department. In addition, there are the researches necessary to establish eligibility for medals and awards, King's Certificates on Discharge, Memorial Crosses, etc.

This subsection also has charge of the compilation of special statistical rolls in connection with war memorials for churches, universities, clubs and societies. During the period under review, 206,597 researches have been completed, 10,950 Records of Service and 20,960 Certificates of Service issued. Memorial rolls were completed for 4 universities, 22 societies and 8 clubs. 41,909 sets of documents have been perused and completed for Hollerith purposes by this section.

(b) *Filing*.—All regimental documents of personnel of the C.E.F., South African Contingents and Active Militia who subsequently became C.E.F., are in the custody of this subsection, and its duties consist of the withdrawal and despatch of these documents as required by authorized officials. The filing of all papers, miscellaneous forms and documents relating to ex-members of the C.E.F., as well as the withdrawal and reiling of pay ledger sheets relating to C.E.F. service comes under this subsection. At present, there are in custody 8,761 South African records, approximately 5,000 Active Militia records, and 594,580 individual C.E.F. records which are all contained in 1,560 steel cabinets. During the year, 561,440 documents were withdrawn for official purposes and refiled, 19,844 miscellaneous documents relating to C.E.F. service were filed, and 9,698 pay ledger sheets were withdrawn and refiled.

(c) *Statistics*.—This subsection has charge of the Hollerith System of mechanical accounting for the compilation of statistics of a regimental and medical nature. The work, up to the present time, has consisted of the extraction of information from the documents of individual soldiers and placing such information on extract cards. This information is then coded on punch cards which, in turn, are put through the Hollerith machines. During the past year, 52,056 regimental and 258,155 medical cards have been punched, making a total to the end of the fiscal year of 775,391 regimental and 610,565 medical cards. The following are some of the statistics which will be available:—

- (i) Analysis of each service unit, which includes rank, previous service, disposition on discharge, final casualties, birth place, place of enlistment, occupation, religion, honours and awards, period of service, etc.
- (ii) Analysis of each original unit, covering the same fields as in Service Unit analysis.
- (iii) Number of soldiers who left Canada, by units, by months.
- (iv) Number of Canadian soldiers who proceeded to each theatre of war, tabulated by months.
- (v) Medical Statistics. It will be possible to give a detailed analysis of wounds, diseases, etc., the nature of the wounds and different operations found necessary with regard to wounds. It will also be possible to give certain diseases in relation to places of enlistment or birth place, i.e., the number of tubercular cases from any particular province, etc.

(d) *Graves Registration*.—This subsection is primarily responsible for the collection and maintenance of a complete record of the circumstances of death and burial of all Canadian soldiers. It assists the Imperial War Graves Com-



mission in gathering data to enable the Commission to erect headstones and other memorials to deceased Canadian personnel, irrespective of the country in which their graves may be located, and further, maintains records of graves of ex-members of H M. Naval and Military Forces situated in Canada and the United States. The work has now reached a concrete state, the only casualties received being those of ex-members of the Forces dying in Canada and the United States. During the fiscal year, this section, working in close co-operation with the Commission's Secretary-General in Ottawa, has been responsible for the erection of 1,788 headstones over graves in Canada and the United States, and the collection of data for the erection of others. After thorough verification, 8,820 questionnaire forms in respect of graves overseas have been transmitted during the year to the next of kin for completion and return to the Commission.

Now that the work of permanently marking the graves has progressed to a great extent, Cemetery Registers which have been compiled by the Imperial War Graves Commission are being forwarded, together with a most suitable memorial card from the Honourable the Minister, to the relatives of the deceased Canadian personnel through the agency of this section—3,515 such registers having, to date, been despatched.

(e) *Registry.*—The C.E.F. Registry is made up of consolidated overseas registries and includes registries of several Canadian offices, i.e., S.A. & A.P. and District Headquarter files, National Defence Headquarter “other rank” files, and Canadian estates files. The work of Registry Section is to supply all document files for individuals of the C.E.F. and subject files of all overseas business or transactions in connection with the late war.

Files at present in this Registry are as follows:—

Received from Headquarters Central Registry.. .. .	460,000
Received from S.A. & A.P. Districts and London Pay Office.. ..	1,175,000
Received from Canadian Estates Branch and London Estates.. ..	140,000
Received from Assigned Pay Audit.. .. .	25,000
	<hr/>
	1,800,000
Received from overseas direct.. .. .	1,241,883
	<hr/>
Estimated total.. .. .	3,041,883
Estimate of all files not yet consolidated.. .. .	350,000
Custody parcels held to be acted on.. .. .	3,500
Records of Centres held.. .. .	250

This subsection is called upon to produce records in connection with the financial adjustments of all claims emanating from overseas. The necessary work in this regard is becoming more intricate owing to lapse of time.

Demand for files of personnel of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada by the different departments, has decreased somewhat during the year, but an active demand still exists from the D.S.C.R. and B.P.C. The following is a report of files handled during the period under review:—

Files charged and passed.. .. .	157,405
Checked in, off charge, examined and put away.. .. .	468,081
Files drawn for research purposes.. .. .	20,550
Files created and combined.. .. .	53,508

4. It is worthy of note that the total expenditure for the Directorate for the past fiscal year has been reduced by \$264,792.42, as shown by the following financial report.



# DIRECTORATE OF RECORDS

The total running expense of the Directorate for the financial year 1921-22 was Rs. 777,922 01

The total running expense of the Directorate for the financial year 1922-23 was . . . 513, 120 50

A decrease in expenditure of . . . . . 841,792 f2

	1921-22	1922-23	Increase	Decrease	Remarks	Increase	Decrease
Personnel.....	661,974 63	386,743 07		275,231 56	Pay and allowance, Officers and other ranks Clothing and equipment .. .. .	1,286 25	33,097 55
Operating expenses	57,856 28	43,294 69		14,561 59	Pay and bonus, civilian staff Stationery..... Telegrams and telephones Typewriter repairs .. .. . Sundry postage.....		243,423 26 2,340 30 86 83 35 97 12,188 43
Building and Plant	55,091 10	83,181 82	28,090 73		Heating .. .. Rent .. .. . Light .. .. . Repairs and alterations .. .. . Cleaning and sundries .. .. . Depreciation .. .. .	289 68 12,426 00 360 00 2,724 54 9,448 55	157 82
Decrease .. .. .	777,922 01	515,129 59	25,090 73	289,883 12		26,534 80	291,327 22
		264,792 42		264,792 42			264,792 42

## AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER DIEM

	1921-22	1922-23
Personnel, etc.	\$ 1,813 63	\$ 1,079 57
Operating expenses	158 51	118 36
Building and Plant	159 15	227 90
	<u>2,131 29</u>	<u>1,405 83</u>



REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

*General.*—In May, 1922, the office of the Master-General of the Ordnance was abolished and the Engineer Services and all questions relating to supply of Ordnance material were taken over by the Quartermaster-General.

This Branch is now divided into the following Directorates:—

1. Supplies and Transport.
2. Equipment and Ordnance Services.
3. Engineer Services.

The report of each service is submitted.

(1) Directorate of Supplies and Transport

This Directorate includes all services in connection with the Army Service Corps, Veterinary and Postal Corps, including:—

- Feeding and housing of troops and horses.
- Rental of buildings (in conjunction with Department of Public Works).
- Heating and Lighting of buildings.
- Dieting of hospital patients.
- Transportation by land and sea (ocean, rail and mechanical road transport).
- Horse transport and the provision of publicly owned horses.
- Veterinary services.
- Telephone services.

Retrenchment has been continued and it is considered that all services are now at their minimum strength, having due regard to efficiency.

*Reduction of R.C.A.S. Corps.*—In July, 1922, owing to the reduction of the Permanent Force Vote, the R.C.A.S.C. was forcibly reduced by nine officers and ninety-three other ranks. As a result the Corps had to be reorganized and where there were formerly eleven Depots and one Detachment, there are now four Depots and eight Detachments. These Depots are maintained for training the Permanent and Non-Permanent Army Service Corps in Army Service Corps procedure, and to perform the full Corps duties at their stations. The detachments are responsible for all administrations and accounting, but are numerically too small to handle supplies which are at these stations, now delivered directly from contractors to units.

*Supplies for Troops and Horses (Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia).*—During the fiscal year covered by this report, 1,117 contracts for various supplies and services were made by the Contracts Branch at the request of this Branch. The following supplies were issued:—

Food rations.. .. .	673,719
Hospital Diets.. .. .	39,693
Rations of Forage.. .. .	238,538

The food and forage provided by the contractors was of an excellent quality, and only on one or two occasions were complaints made, which were speedily remedied to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The cost to the Government of food and forage has continued in its downward trend, as the following comparison of the cost per man, per day, for the past three years will show:—

March, 1921.. .. .	Food, \$0.47423	Forage, \$ 0.4763
March, 1922.. .. .	Food, 0.33418	Forage, 0.37132
March, 1923.. .. .	Food, 0.31265	Forage, 0.30092



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*Accommodation.*—Publicly owned barracks and armouries are, with few exceptions, fully occupied. The only exceptions are armouries at small outlying points, where the localization of units has not been considered justifiable. When necessary, and where no publicly owned buildings are available, accommodation has been rented through the Department of Public Works, as far as funds would permit.

*Permanent Force.*—The remarks contained in the report of the last fiscal year with regard to Permanent Force accommodation are still applicable. The prediction that the temporary wooden buildings constructed during the war, which continued to be occupied as Permanent Force quarters, were liable to rapid deterioration and loss by fire has, during the past year, been borne out. The greater portion of the group comprising the Rosedale Hattments, Toronto, and a number of the buildings comprising the Tecumseh Barracks, London, have been destroyed by fire. The balance of the Tecumseh group has been condemned for further use owing to an infection of dry rot.

*Lighting and Heating of Buildings.*—The supply of fuel for the heating of buildings has been a very important question during the past year due to the scarcity of anthracite coal and the excessive prices quoted for this quality. As far as possible, bituminous coal has been used, but, owing to the fact that the heating plants and chimneys are, with few exceptions, unsuitable for the consumption of this kind of fuel, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory results. A number of minor fires have occurred as a direct result of the use of bituminous coal. Instructions have been promulgated from time to time with a view to educating the caretakers and firemen in the proper mode of using this coal, resulting in noticeable improvement.

The supply of light to all buildings has been satisfactory and economical.

*Transportation by Ocean and Rail.*—Demands for ocean transportation are now almost entirely confined to personnel attending Schools of Instruction, proceeding to and returning from England, although there are still a few Imperial details being repatriated to Canada. A number of accounts covering the passages of troops which have been outstanding since the Great War have been investigated and passed for payment.

Rail transport in Canada has been reduced to a minimum, and in keeping with the limited funds at disposal for this purpose.

In connection with the transport of Units and parties to and from Annual Training Camps, the railways have given satisfaction.

*Mechanical Transport.*—On the 1st April, 1922, there were on hand the following Mechanical Transport vehicles:—

Motor cars.. . . .	20
Trucks.. . . .	10
Light Delivery Trucks and Omnibuses.. . . .	23
Ambulances.. . . .	21
Motor Cycles.. . . .	7
Total.. . . .	81

During the past Fiscal Year the following vehicles were acquired:—

Trucks, Heavy.. . . .	1
“ Light Delivery.. . . .	4
Motor Cars.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	6



Of the trucks, four were purchased at a cost of \$6,973.50 and one was transferred from the Canadian Air Force without charge. The motor car was transferred from the Canadian Air Force at no expense.

During the period of this report, the following vehicles were disposed of:—

Motor-cars.. . . .	2
Trucks, Heavy.. . . .	4
“ Light Delivery.. . . .	3
Ambulances.. . . .	1
Motor-cycles.. . . .	2
	—
Total.. . . .	12

The vehicles now in use throughout Canada are as follows:—

Motor-cars.. . . .	19
Trucks, Heavy.. . . .	7
“ Light Delivery and Omnibuses.. . . .	24
Ambulances.. . . .	20
Motor-cycles.. . . .	5
	—
Total.. . . .	75

There was a net reduction of 6 vehicles during the year. The majority of these vehicles, having been purchased in the early days of the war, are much depreciated.

*Horse Strength, Permanent Active Militia.*—On April 1st, 1922, the total number of horses in the Permanent Service (Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Army Service Corps and other Units), was 718, of which number 63 were cast and sold, 32 died or were destroyed.

Additional horses were acquired as follows:—

By purchase.. . . .	131
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The present strength is 754 horses, allocated as shown in the following statement:—

R.C.D.. . . .	165
L.S.H. (R.C.).. . . .	144
R.M.C.. . . .	49
R.C.H.A.. . . .	222
R.C.A. (M.A. and C.A.).. . . .	37
R.C.R.. . . .	20
P.P.C.L.I.. . . .	13
Royal 22nd Regt.. . . .	9
R.C.E.. . . .	29
R.C.A.S.C.. . . .	62
R.C.A.M.C.. . . .	3
R.C.O.C.. . . .	1
	—
Total.. . . .	754

Cartage was, for the most part, carried out by R.C.A.S.C. Horse and Mechanical Transport, but, in all Districts, contracts were made with civilian carters to supplement the above, when necessary.

*Veterinary Service.*—This branch of the Service is below the minimum strength consistent with the proper supervision of the care and health of the horses.

*Telephones.*—The number of telephones used by the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia and Permanent Services throughout Canada, and the cost of upkeep, has been kept at a minimum. The cost per annum for all services is now approximately \$15,750.



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*Barrack Services.*—This service is responsible for the proper conduct of all duties in connection with the receipt, custody, issue and accounting for fuel, light, water, palliasse straw, clothing (barrack, prison and hospital), and other stores required for the use of troops in barracks, hospitals and prisons.

That portion of the Barrack Services pertaining to the receipt and issue of Barrack equipment was transferred from this Directorate to the Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Services. This was done in order to eliminate dual accounting. Under the former system by which this Directorate was responsible for the receipt and issue of Barrack equipment, the equipment was originally issued from Ordnance to the Barrack Officer and from the Barrack Officer to the Unit, necessitating accounting on the part of both the Ordnance Officer and the Barrack Officer. Under the present system the Ordnance Officer issues direct to the Unit.

As a result of this transfer, the services of four Barrack Officers were dispensed with.

## (2) Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Services

During the year ending 31st of March, 1923, the work of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps has been heavy, largely on account of the reduced establishment. Much work has been done in conditioning equipment held on charge as "not serviceable" which was received in the same condition at the time of demobilization and could not be conditioned before.

The following is a review of the work performed by the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

*Inspection of Non-Permanent Units.*—The usual annual inspections of non-permanent units' arms, clothing and personal equipment have been carried out.

*Courts of Inquiry.*—There have been 550 of these, nearly all of which have been held on the loss of arms, clothing and equipment by active Militia Units. The consideration of these courts with their detailed evidence of witnesses, recommendations of courts and District Commanders, has required a great amount of time and labour in this branch, especially because of the amounts involved and the effort to secure uniformity and fairness in settlements.

The losses which form the subject of these courts have been due, in part, to lack of experience on the part of Commanding Officers, and their failure to realize their responsibility, resulting in the use of unsafe places of storage, failure to mark clothing and equipment, and failure to obtain the return of same after Annual Camps before the men are paid. Much loss occurs in the City Units through men enlisting, receiving clothing and then absenting themselves or leaving the city. This last condition is due to post-war regulations permitting the wearing of uniform as civilian dress.

*Compilation and Publication of Regulations, Scales of Issue, etc.*—(a) The existing Scales of Issue of Arms, Personal and Regimental Equipments have been kept up-to-date as far as possible—new items being authorized if funds to provide were available.

New Scales of Issue of Signalling and Telephone equipment were compiled in conjunction with other branches.

(b) Clothing Regulations, Part II (Non-Permanent Units), 1922, were published and distributed.

(c) Pending revision, Equipment Regulations, Part I and II, have been amended as found necessary to meet present-day requirements.



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(f) Regulations for Canadian Ordnance Services, Part I, 1908, have been under revision and the revision is nearing completion.

(g) Dress Regulations for the Canadian Militia 1907, have been amended very frequently due to the adoption of new badges for most of the Non-Permanent Units.

(h) New tables of Wireless Equipment were compiled in conjunction with other branches for Signal Units of both the Permanent and Non-Permanent Force.

(i) Accounting has been carefully watched in conjunction with the stores Audit Branch, and, pending revision of the various regulations, suitable instructions to guide all concerned were issued from time to time as found necessary to safeguard the public interest.

*Sales of Stores.*—Surplus and condemned ordnance stores to the value of \$96,000 have been disposed of through the Purchasing Commission of Canada, and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.

*Stocktaking.*—Stocktaking has been carried out in Ordnance Depots as far as possible with the limited establishment. It is desirable that much more be done in this connection.

It was hoped that a complete post-war stocktaking would have been completed this year, but owing to the reduction of establishment in the Corps, this work has been much delayed. Stores have been closely packed to make available storage space sufficient. Stocktaking, especially when quantities are large, involves much time and labour.

*Personnel and Regimental Administration.*—During this year two officers holding the appointment of Director of Equipment and Ordnance Services have died. The death of Colonel W. Hallick occurred on the 24th of September, 1922, and that of Colonel Taschereau on the 18th of February, 1923. Both of these officers have rendered very valuable service and their loss is much regretted.

The Corps has suffered a further reduction in establishment during the year of one officer and one hundred other ranks. In 1921-22 a reduction of 80 other ranks was made. A review of the year's work shows that the reduction has gone too far and that an increase in the establishment is desirable. There are certain portions of the work which are vital and yet are not a part of the daily routine; one of these is stocktaking. It is essential that this be carried on, not only because it safeguards the stores, but because it enables the officer in charge to know whether or not the work is being properly done, so that ledgers, tallies and stock all agree.

The work of conditioning stores is also very important; for instance, equipment received on demobilization, or camp equipment returned after big camps, has to be taken care of at once and the work of separating it into "serviceable," "repairable," or "useless" done as soon as possible thereafter. The shortage of personnel is leading to great delays in this work.

*Introduction of a School of Instruction.*—A course of instruction in Ordnance duties was opened on the 15th of March, 1923. Candidates from Military Districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 attended. Good results were obtained, all candidates having qualified.

*Barrack Services.*—These have been taken over by the R.C.O.C. insofar as the duties in connection with receipt, issue and accounting for barrack stores are concerned. These extra duties have increased the work of this Corps considerably.



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*Mobilization Stores.*—It was found necessary to withdraw certain articles held as mobilization equipment to meet the "peace" requirements of the forces. It is impossible at present to complete the mobilization equipment up to the authorized establishments owing to lack of funds.

*Caretakers' Section.*—The duties in connection with the administration of this section have been carried on as usual. Caretakers have been provided for units so far as the establishments and funds permitted. There are still buildings and units without caretakers, but no action can be taken to provide them owing to shortage of funds.

*Camp Equipment.*—New Scales of Issue of Camp Equipment have been published reverting to the pre-war scales. During this year arrangements were made for an ordnance representative to be present at the time of issue and receipt of camp equipment in all camps.

Issues of camp equipment are still being made to Cadets, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

*Arsenals.*—Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.—The following classes of ammunition were manufactured at this arsenal and excellent results were obtained from that used:—

- Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303" Mark VII.
- Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303" Special for Dom. Rifle Association.
- Cartridges, S.A. Ball, Blank.
- Cartridges, Drill, .303".
- Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .22".
- Puffs, powder.
- Tubes, percussion, drill.

Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay.—All work in connection with the closing down of the Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, including Inspection Branch, was carried out. Shipments of components of .303" cartridges on hand at the time of closing the arsenal and certain raw materials and machinery have been made to the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.

Certain scrap materials not required by the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, and some coal have been sold.

Financial reports relating to the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, and the Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, are included herein as Appendix "C" and Appendix "D" respectively.

*Inspections and Examinations.*—The Chief Inspector of Ammunition in addition to his normal work of inspecting the output of the Dominion Arsenal carried out the following work of a special nature:—

Testing and reporting upon:—

Thirty-five rifles, S.M.L.E., which had formed the subject of complaint by the Canadian Bisley Team, 1922, the investigations occupying six weeks.

The subject of converted Mark VI Ammunition by request of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Department of Mines.

A number of damaged .455" Smith and Wesson and Webley revolvers.

The total stock of .455" Dominion Cartridge Company's ammunition held by various Ordnance depots in Canada.

Suitability of .22" calibre ammunition manufactured by D.C. Company.

Proving and reporting upon special samples of .22" and .303" ammunition forwarded for report by the District Ordnance Officer, Military District No. 5, and the District Ordnance Officer, Military District No. 2.



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Investigating and reporting upon the subject of damaged rifles received from Winnipeg and Toronto.

Carrying out proof and reporting upon defective gallery practice ammunition reported from Military District No. 2.

*Inspector of Armourers' Services.*—The following services in connection with arms returned from overseas in an unserviceable condition were performed by this officer:—2,871 S.M.L.E. rifles were overhauled and repaired, 556 machine guns were overhauled and repaired; 27,654 sword bayonet were overhauled and repaired; 17,426 scabbards sword bayonet were overhauled and repaired.

*Loans.*—During the year a bond agreement was entered into with the Red Cross Disaster Relief whereby the department agreed to loan certain stores for disaster relief purposes throughout the country; on the condition that the charges for any losses, damages, transportation, deterioration, etc., would be borne by the parties obtaining the loan.

The disasters in connection with which large loans of military camping equipment were made for relief purposes were:—Cobalt fire, Haileybury fire, St. Boniface College fire, and Terrebonne fire.

In the case of the Haileybury fire 10,000 blankets, 439 tents and 1,840 ground sheets were issued.

These loans caused considerable work for the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, i.e., preparation of shipments to be made to the various disaster centres and the necessary work in connection with accounting. They have also resulted in considerable loss by depreciation.

### (3) Engineer Services, 1922-23

In general the funds provided for Engineer Services and Works in the 1922-23 Estimates provided only for the maintenance of existing Military Buildings and Works, and, therefore, no new construction of much needed barracks, armouries, rifle ranges, etc., could be undertaken. The buildings, etc., have been kept in a fair state of repair only, as the funds available would permit of only absolutely essential work being undertaken.

The existing accommodation for the Permanent Force cannot be considered satisfactory. For example, in Halifax, the buildings are old, scattered and in some cases the living quarters are far below the standard which is customary throughout Canada. A large expenditure is required before conditions can be rectified. Again in Toronto, the usual maintenance work has been postponed for years on account of Stanley Barracks having been sold to the City of Toronto in 1908, and since used as Barracks with the City's permission. This year, it has been absolutely necessary to do considerable work in order that these barracks might be retained in a habitable condition. The question of New Barracks for the troops now stationed in these Barracks is a matter of urgency. Again most of the buildings comprising the Barracks at Winnipeg, are of a semi-permanent construction and consequently maintenance costs are high. The stabling accommodation is very poor and new stables should be constructed at the earliest possible date.

A very large appropriation for New Barracks throughout Canada will be required before adequate accommodation can be provided.

No new armouries have been constructed during the year. Every endeavour has been made to keep the existing buildings in repair, but much remains to be done before these armouries can be considered to be in a satisfactory condition.



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At the commencement of the late war in 1914, the armouries were in good condition. During the war the buildings were not kept up and for the most part were occupied for quartering of troops more or less continually. Under these conditions the wear and tear was, naturally, very great, so that at the close of the war and after demobilization they were in very bad condition. For obvious reasons, during the war, it was not possible to carry out any but essential repairs; such work as repointing brick work, repainting, etc., was not carried out. The work of making good alterations made for war purposes and damage done by the C.E.F. Troops, etc., has been carried on in the years following 1919, and the cost charged to Demobilization Appropriation. Charges for general repairs, fair wear and tear, etc., were ruled to be a proper charge against Engineer Service Vote, and not against Demobilization Appropriation. The Vote for Engineer Services has been progressively reduced year by year, and it has been impossible with three years reduced estimates (Estimates 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23) to make good fair wear and tear, which has taken place between the years 1914 and 1923. More funds must be found if these Armouries are to be put in a satisfactory condition, and if additional funds are not provided, the condition of the buildings will become steadily worse, ultimately necessitating very much greater expenditure.

The condition of existing Rifle Ranges is generally good. This refers more particularly to the condition of the firing points, target pits, butts, etc. In some cases, due to increase in the range of modern rifles, additional land is required for danger areas. In some cases this can be purchased for reasonable prices, but in others, due to expansion of cities, it will be necessary to either purchase land at very high rates, or to build new ranges elsewhere. Generally speaking, it can be said that there is a considerable shortage of Rifle Ranges throughout Canada. It must be remembered that no new armouries or rifle ranges have been constructed since 1914. Armoury accommodation can be provided by renting buildings which have been built by private capital, but there is no counterpart in civil life of a rifle range, and when extra accommodation is required, it must be provided by construction.

The valuable property at Connaught Rifle Ranges, acquired just previous to the late war, is being gradually developed. This property is now used yearly for the Annual Meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Preliminary arrangements have been made for its use by the Small Arms School for future courses and for Camps of Instruction of the Ottawa Non-Permanent Militia Units. An agreement has been entered into with the Department of Agriculture for the use of a portion of this property, free of charge, for experimental purposes. By this arrangement the property will not only be kept in good condition but the value from an agricultural standpoint, will be increased with no cost to the Defence Department. On the other hand the Department of Agriculture is able to carry out valuable experiments without any cost, so far as rental for land is concerned.

Due to the coal shortage during the winter 1922-23, it has been necessary to burn bituminous coal, in the majority of barracks and armouries. While most of the heating apparatus will burn this fuel, additional care and attention is necessary. In practically all buildings the chimneys flues have been constructed with a view to burning anthracite and consequently are too small to properly handle the gases and soot given off from bituminous coal. Alterations have been made in certain places, but it is not possible to remedy this defect short of constructing new chimneys.

The Permanent camp sites have been kept in repair so far as funds will permit. The buildings at these camps are of wooden construction and having



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been erected for the most part, over fifteen years ago, maintenance is heavy. The policy of holding local camps has necessitated a great deal of work of a temporary nature, such as provision of water supply, ablution facilities, etc.

Preliminary arrangements have been made with the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior to permit that Branch to use certain parts of the Petawawa Military Reserve for Forestry experimental work.

There is a serious lack of Engineer Officers available for duty; out of an establishment of 48 and a limited establishment of 32, only 26 Officers are available for duty on Engineer Services.

The lack of Military Foremen of Works, noted in the reports for the last two years, still exists, although another Foreman of Works Class is now being held.

During the year, arrangements have been completed to carry out any Engineer work required by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Very little work was carried out chargeable to Adjustment of War Claims during the year. The following is a list of the more important items:—

M.D. No. 3—Picton Armoury—General repairs.

M.D. No. 3—Kingston Armoury—Redecoration of Officers Mess, (P.W.-O.R.)

M.D. No. 4—Montreal Armoury—Les Carabiniers, Renovation and repairs.

M.D. No. 5—Fraserville Armoury—Restoration.

M.D. No. 10—Winnipeg, Man.—Ordnance Depot, Ft. Osborne Barracks, renew metal roof.

M.D. No. 12—Saskatoon Armoury—Renovation.

The following is a list of the more important work carried out and chargeable to Engineer Service Vote:—

### *Military District No. 1*

Windsor—Renew floor Main Hall Armouries.

Guelph—Completion of butts, Rifle Range.

London—Concrete foundations and floors Ordnance Store Bldg.; Installation of woodworking machine in R.C.E. Shops, Wolseley Barracks; Wolseley Barracks Incidentals; Tecumseh Barracks Incidentals; Hospital Bldg. repairs to roof, plumbing, wire screens, etc.

### *Military District No. 2*

Niagara—Rifle Range, repair cribwork, markers' shelter.

Long Branch—Rifle Range, removal of 20 target frames from 1,000 to 500 yard range.

Toronto—Stanley Barracks, Incidentals; Rosedale Barracks, Incidentals; Rosedale, dismantling huts C. & D.; Rosedale, conversion of huts into Married Quarters; Stanley Barracks, B. & D. Blocks, new lavatory accommodation; Stanley Barracks, painting material; Armouries—Incidentals; Armouries—External painting; Armouries—Basement internal painting.

Hamilton—Armouries—Basement internal painting.

Dundas—Armouries—Improvement to grounds.

### *Military District No. 3*

Belleville—Rebuild Rifle Range in part, not completed.

Renfrew—Construct new Rifle Range.

Kingston—Extend gun shed, build washing platform, retaining wall, Tete



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du Pont Barrack incidentals; Tete du Pont Bks. lavatory accommodation; Centre Porches "A" Block; Tete du Pont Bks. provide gravel for Barrack Square.

Prescott—Rifle Range general repairs.

Cobourg—Rifle Range, renew fencing.

Kingston—G.O.C's Qrs., renew plumbing; Tete du Pont Bks., re-surface roof stables; Fort Henry, re-roof east side of lower Battery.

*Military District No. 4*

Pointe-aux-Trembles Rifle Range, general repairs.

St. John's—New roof covering for Riding School; Men's Cook house; skating Rink and Dressing Room; Military Hospital painting; Barrack Incidentals; Barracks, other services specified.

Montreal—Craig St. Drill Hall, provide accommodation for Regt. de Maisonneuve; 4th Field Co. Drill Hall improvements to lavatory accommodation; Q.R. Armoury of Canada, repairs to plaster ceilings and walls.

*Military District No. 5*

Citadel—Overhauling heating system, Officers' Quarters; overhauling and repairs to boilers, Ordnance Stores; paint roof, Drill Hall; Danger Bldg.—Re-wire in conduit; Cartridge Factory—Steel beams; Arsenal—Interior painting; Arsenal—Rebuild portion damaged by fire.

*Military District No. 6*

Lunenburg, N.S.—Rifle Range—general repairs.

Truro, N.S.—Armoury—Repair gravel roof.

Halifax—McNab's—Range warden qrs. extensive repairs.

Bedford Rifle Range—Provide new 600 yd. Firing Point.

Halifax—Repair King's Wharf North Pier; Engineer Yard, alterations; R. A. Park, external painting.

*Military District No. 7*

General repairs.

*Military District No. 10*

Winnipeg, Man.—Repairs owing to damage by storm; repairs subsequent to fire at Ft. Osborne Bks.; alterations and repairs to E.L. Signal apparatus; St. Charles Rifle Range—install new telephone system.

*Military District No. 11*

Prince Rupert, B.C.—Reconstruction of Rifle Range.

Esquimalt, B.C.—External painting Ordnance Depot.

*Military District No. 12*

Moose Jaw—New roof covering on Armoury.

*Military District No. 13*

General repairs.

*Petawawa Camp*

Repairs to railway ramps and platforms.



*Royal Military College*

Kingston—Renewal of gas plant, Educational Bldg.; reappropriation of Naval Gym. as Draughting Room.

Fort Frederick—Lunette—reappropriation as General Staff Room.

*Ottawa*

Connaught Rifle Range—Maintenance.

Rockcliffe Rifle Range—Maintenance.

Target paper purchase to provide a uniform colour for the whole of Canada for Military Ranges.

The following is a list of Military Properties disposed of during the year:—

St. Anns, Ont.—Drill Hall Site sold for \$120 under authority of Order in Council, November 24, 1922.

Kingston, Ont.—Fort Henry Reserve—part of Cartwright's Point sold to A. D. Cartwright et al for \$750 under authority of Order in Council October 20, 1922.

Lansdowne, Ont.—Drill Hall Site—sold to Municipality of Front of Leeds and Lansdowne for \$300 under authority of Order in Council July 24, 1922.

Tory Hill, Ont.—Drill Hall site—0.09 acres sold to Wm. Maughan for \$10 under authority of Order in Council October 20, 1922.

Quebec, P.Q.—Parcels of land on Canoterie and St. Valier Sts., sold to the City of Quebec for \$1,700 under authority of Order in Council, October 15, 1922.

Quebec, P.Q., Citadel—Small area of 1,035 square feet sold to Mr. Strang for \$1,500 under authority of Order in Council December 30, 1922.

Quebec, P.Q.—Parcel of land corner Glacis and D'Aiguillon Streets, transferred to Dept. of the Interior for sale to W. H. Reynar for \$50 under authority of Order in Council May 9, 1922.

Levis, P.Q.—Reserve—Small area sold to Town of Lauzon for street widening for \$80 under authority of Order in Council January 26, 1922. Grant from the Crown dated March 5, 1923.

Valcartier Camp, P.Q.—25 acres of lot No. 97 sold to Wm. Neil for \$1,525, under authority of Order in Council May 9, 1922.

Halifax, N.S.—Point Pleasant—Water lot and right-of-way for spur railway line transferred to the Dept. of Railways and Canals, by Order in Council dated November 24, 1922.

Liverpool, N.S.—Battery Point—Part transferred to Dept. of Marine and Fisheries by Order in Council dated October 16, 1922; remainder sold to Mrs. Wall for \$100. Grant dated January 4, 1923.

Lunenburg, N.S.—Jessons Point—Transferred to Dept. of Marine and Fisheries by Order in Council dated September 7, 1922.

Windsor, N.S.—Fort Edward—Part (20.6 acres) North of Drill Hall transferred to Dept. of Interior by Order in Council dated April 12, 1922.

Fredericton, N.B.—Park Barracks—Transferred to the Dept. of the Interior by Order in Council dated January 5, 1923, for sale.

Fredericton, N.B.—Queen St. Barracks—Transferred (with the exception of Drill Hall site and parade ground) to the Dept. of the Interior, for sale by Order in Council January 5, 1923.

St. John, N.B.—Red Head Battery—Transferred to Dept. of Marine and Fisheries by Order in Council dated November 20, 1922.

St. John, N.B.—Fort Dufferin—Transferred to the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries by Order in Council dated November 20, 1922.



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Vancouver Is., B.C.—Bentick Is.—Transferred to the Dept. of Health by Order in Council dated December 18, 1922.

Elbow River, Alta.—Drill Hall Site—Retransferred to the donor, E. M. May, under authority of Order in Council June 29, 1922.

The following is a list of Military Properties acquired during the year:—

Chileotin, B.C.—Training Area—100,537 acres acquired from the Province of British Columbia, as part of transfer to be made in exchange for Point Grey Reserve, dated March 8, 1923.



## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PAY SERVICES

The work in connection with out-standing matters arising from the war was still further reduced, although the number of individual claims for adjustments of pay and allowances, etc., was greater than was anticipated, due partly no doubt to the activity of various soldiers' organizations through which many claims were submitted. It will be of interest to note that the total paid out in the form of adjustments of pay and allowances, etc., to ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and their dependents was in excess of the total for the previous year, being \$422,677.16 as compared with \$385,322.40 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922.

The above figure hardly serves to convey an idea of the work involved in the investigation of the belated claims which are still being received, as nearly every claim necessitates an exhaustive investigation and careful scrutiny of numerous files and documents.

A large proportion of these claims are found to be unwarranted and have to be disallowed, but no claim is disallowed without careful consideration of all the circumstances in connection therewith.

Matters of this kind are dealt with by the Assistant Director of Pay Services (Demobilization) with a small trained staff who are familiar with the regulations which were in force during the war.

The Staff of that Section, which during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1922, was reduced from 278 to 58, was still further reduced during the past year to 19. It is hoped that the work arising as a result of the war will materially decrease during the coming year, so as to permit further reduction in personnel.

The report of the Assistant Director of Pay Services (Demobilization) is included herein.

### PERMANENT AND NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

The Pay Services of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia are carried out by small detachments of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps, stationed at the Headquarters of the several Military Districts.

As mentioned in the last report, the personnel of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps, in addition to paying the Troops in the various Districts, makes all disbursements and keeps accounts in connection with supplies, transport, maintenance, repairs, construction, etc., in the Districts, both for the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia.

During the year under review, the work of mustering and paying the Troops training at Camps of Instruction and at Local Headquarters, and the issue of Annual Allowances and other financial matters relating to Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, were carried out under the supervision of the District Paymasters in a satisfactory manner.

Complaints from various Military Districts indicated that owing to the higher prices generally prevailing, and for various other reasons, the rates of allowances for the care of Arms, etc., authorized for the Non-Permanent Active Militia were inadequate, and the question was fully considered by a Committee appointed for that purpose. Owing however to the shortage of funds, it was not possible to put forward recommendations covering the various increases



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which were suggested by the Committee, but it is hoped that it will be possible at a later date to make some provision to meet the increased expenses of Non-Permanent Units.

At the end of the fiscal year, the recommendation which was embodied in the last Annual Report regarding the adoption of the pre-war system of Clothing Allowance for W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force was being considered, and it is probable that during the fiscal year 1923-24, similar arrangements will be brought into effect.

Following the formation of the Department of National Defence, a Board was appointed with the Director of Pay Services as President, to consider the question of suitable Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force. For various reasons it has not been possible to submit the proposed Regulations for approval before the end of the fiscal year, but it is anticipated that when revised Regulations are brought into effect, the issue of pay and allowances to Air Force personnel will be carried out by the Detachments of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps, which arrangement will result in a reduction of expenditure in connection with the Pay Services of the Department of National Defence.

The members of the staff have carried out their duties during the year in an efficient manner, and no complaints have been received at any time either from the Permanent or Non-Permanent Active Militia regarding the manner in which the administration of the Pay Services has been carried out in the different Districts.

To meet the requirements of the Service, it will be necessary to arrange for the transfer of two or three District Paymasters early in the coming year, and it is also hoped that it will be possible at a later date to arrange an interchange of personnel between the Stores' Audit Section and the Districts, in order that the Pay Staff may be trained in all Branches of the work.

The undermentioned financial statements, comprising Appendix "B", cover the fiscal year ending March 31-st, 1923, and show the expenditure in each District in connection with the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia:—

1. Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various Districts.
2. Statement of expenditure, by stations, on account of pay and allowances of the Permanent Force.
3. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.
4. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force, with details of expenditure by stations.
5. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force.
6. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force, with details of expenditure, by stations.

Under the jurisdiction of this Directorate are the Stores Audit Division and the Paymaster, National Defence Headquarters. Reports upon the work of these sections of the Directorate follow:—



*Stores Audit Division*

The undermentioned ledger and stock accounts, accounting for stores, clothing and necessities for use of the Department of National Defence (Militia Service), have been audited during the period under review:—

Ordnance Depots.  
 Engineer Stores.  
 Armament Stores.  
 Barrack Stores.  
 Mechanical Transport Stores.  
 Water Transport Stores.  
 Medical Stores.  
 Veterinary Stores.  
 Artillery Equipment.  
 Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Permanent Units.  
 Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Non-Permanent Units.  
 Stores, Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Royal Military College.  
 Ammunition and Small Arms Accounts, Rifle Associations.  
 Equipment and Ammunition Accounts, Cadet Corps.

These accounts are a record of stock on hand, and of all transactions in connection with receipt and issue of stores, clothing and necessities. Clothing Accounts of Permanent Force units are audited monthly, all other accounts annually.

Number of Accounts audited during the period under review—3,484.

Values of articles recovered during the fiscal year, as result of stores audit observations on accounts, \$19,968.30.

A revised system of accounting for material issued on payment by the Department to Contractors for manufacture of articles of Clothing, was introduced during the year. The ledger account recording transactions between the Department and Contractors is kept in this Division, and payments by Contractors checked up.

*Paymaster, Militia Headquarters*

The Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, for the year under review has been responsible for disbursements on the following accounts:—

- (a) Payment of all pay and allowances for military personnel employed at Militia Headquarters.
- (b) Payments in liquidation of the estates of deceased Officers, Warrant Officers and Men.
- (c) Disbursements in connection with the Petawawa Training Camp.

During the period April 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923, the Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, issued 10,329 cheques, amounting to \$1,023,358.43, on the above accounts.

## CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

This Section is designated as that of Assistant Director of Pay Services (Demobilization). The work for the past year ending March 31, 1923, has not varied greatly from that of the previous year, and may be summarized as follows:—

- (1) War Service Gratuity.
- (2) Pay and Allowances, including Separation Allowance.
- (3) War Loan and Refund of Transportation.
- (4) Redemption of Sterling exchange at par.
- (5) Overseas and Canadian Voucher Library.
- (6) Accounting.



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*War Service Gratuity*

The work of this Section is divided into three parts, namely:—

(a) War Service Gratuity to ex-members of the C.E.F., and their dependents.

Delayed applications, also claims for additional amounts on account of service not previously substantiated, as well as claims for dependents where officers or soldiers did not apply on their behalf, are still being received.

A large number of these claims are not admissible under the regulations. However, during the past year this Branch has paid 1,064 claims, total expenditure—\$184,466.82.

(b) Gratuity to dependents of members of the C.E.F. who were killed or died in the service, and to dependents of Canadians who were killed or died during service with His Majesty's Forces.

Practically all claims in this category have now been paid, the outstanding claims being those for which no present address is available. There were 96 claims paid in the past year, expenditure—\$11,419.41.

(c) War Service Gratuity to ex-members of His Majesty's Forces (and their dependents) who were domiciled in Canada prior to the War, and who, after discharge from such Force, became resident and domiciled in Canada.

These claims were dealt with under the provisions of Order-in-Council, P.C. 1372 of the 29th June, 1922, which extended the provisions of Order-in-Council, P.C. 2389 of December, 1919, to the 31st March, 1923.

Under this heading 372 claims were paid, expenditure—\$94,371.24.

*Adjustment of Pay and Allowances, and Separation Allowance*

Claims and enquiries in connection with Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance, Assigned Pay, Working Pay, etc., of Other Ranks, ex-members of the C.E.F., during any period of their service, are dealt with and adjustments authorized if in order.

During the past year 1,724 accounts were investigated in connection with unclaimed credit balances. After making various enquiries regarding address, etc., 392 claims were paid, the balance (1,332) were audited and are now held pending receipt of correct address. The total amount of unclaimed credit balances amounts to \$326,852.38.

During the period under report, claims for Separation Allowance were paid with a total expenditure of \$82,032.46.

Adjustments of Pay and Allowances, including Working Pay, etc., totalled \$50,387.23.

*War Loan and Refund of Transportation*

(a) This subsection deals with any enquiries relating to Canadian Victory Loan, or British War Loan, purchased by personnel of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

(b) The various Orders-in-Council dealing with refund of transportation to dependents were rescinded by Order-in-Council 4385 of the 15th November, 1921. Claims are still being received, and after investigation are passed to the Chief Accountant of the Department who prepares special Orders-in-Council in each case. 45 cases were dealt with during the past year.

*Sterling Exchange*

The regulations permitting the redemption of Sterling at par, and payment of claims for difference in exchange on funds brought back to Canada which represented earned Pay and Allowances, were continued until June 30th, 1922,



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when a new Order-in-Council P.C. 110 1426 was brought into force. This Order-in-Council limited payment of the claims for difference in exchange to those received by June 30th, 1922, and confined the redemption of Sterling to personnel of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

The following particulars show the number of cheques issued against Sterling received, and expenditure for difference in exchange:—

Redemption of Sterling—	
Number of cheques.. .. .	888
Expenditure against Credits.. .. .	\$264,963.23
Claims for difference in exchange—	
Number of cheques.. .. .	885
Expenditure.. .. .	\$ 10,152.43

### *Voucher Library*

During the past fiscal year, the Voucher Library was required to take over a large volume of pay documents relating to the C.E.F. Approximately 740,000 paid cheques for Separation Allowance, Assigned Pay and War Service Gratuity, were received from the Department of the Auditor General, and also the bank statements, mailing lists, etc., in connection therewith.

Previous reports have indicated the tremendous volume of pay documents, vouchers, etc., which were lodged with this subsection to be so arranged as to be available for easy reference at any time by Branches of this or other Departments, with which end in view the work of filing and indexing the documents and vouchers was continued during the year.

Queries averaging 200 monthly have been dealt with, and considerable information has been furnished to the Historical Section.

### *Accounting Subsection*

This Subsection is charged with the issue and despatch of all cheques and the handling of registered and other mail.

Hereunder is a summary of the work of the Subsection for the past fiscal year:—

Total number of files received.. .. .	25,490
Total number of letters received.. .. .	14,600
Number of letters dispatched as ordinary mail, including statements of account.. .. .	19,866
Total registered mail dispatched, including cheques.. .. .	6,577
Total payments Pay and Allowances, etc.. .. .	\$636,745 02
Payments by Credit Advice Notes to High Commissioner.. .. .	61,047 80
	697,792 82
Less sterling redeemed at par.. .. .	264,963 23
Net expenditure.. .. .	\$432,829 59

### *Officers' Pay Section*

This Subsection has been operated separately from the Section of the A.D.P.S. (Demobilization) and deals with complaints or enquiries regarding the pay accounts of Officers, covering period of service with the Forces during the War.

While the volume of the work is gradually decreasing, it becomes more intricate in character as time goes on, and nearly every case requires exhaustive investigation and examination of numerous files and documents.



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During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1923, approximately 1,500 letters were despatched by this Sub-section. Payments made in respect of claims, etc., exceeded \$11,000.00, in connection with which it was necessary to examine some 4,000 files.

The Staff employed on this work has now been reduced to one specially qualified Civil Servant, who is thoroughly familiar with the regulations which were in force during the War.

*Overseas Military Forces of Canada*

Owing to a final settlement having been arranged between the War Office and the Overseas Ministry up to May 31st, 1920, the work of winding up the financial affairs of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, which would otherwise have been exceedingly heavy, has not been very large, but belated claims from individuals, contractors, and other Departments of the Imperial Government, relating to the operation of the Forces in England, France and other theatres continue to be received, and are dealt with by the special Committee appointed to handle questions arising in connection with administration Overseas, in accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council P.C. 1705 of 1920 and P.C. 4544 of 1921.

During the year under review the accounts paid amounted to only some \$1,500.00, but at the end of the fiscal year a number of claims were under consideration.

The collections of outstanding accounts against the Imperial Government Departments and individuals in England amounted to \$76,298.07. This sum covers mainly collections under the reciprocal arrangements between the Overseas Ministry and the Air Ministry.

During the year, action was taken through the High Commissioner, to obtain particulars from Banks in England and France of any balances standing at the credit of semi-official accounts of Units of the O.M.F.C., regimental funds, etc. These returns are now being received and after necessary investigation has been made to establish the ownership of such funds, action will then be taken with a view to disposal accordingly.

*Regimental and Canteen Funds*

As explained in previous reports, the Regimental Funds of Overseas Units having no territorial affiliation in Canada, such as Reserve Units, Hospitals, etc., were transferred to the custody of the Finance Department, to be held with the Canadian share of the profits arising from the Expeditionary Force Canteens in France and the Army Canteens in Great Britain.

Under the terms of Order in Council P.C. 3144 of 1920, a number of accounts were paid as a charge against the regimental funds of the Units concerned.

These funds are still being held by the Finance Department pending final decision as to disposal, which matter will no doubt be reported upon in due course by the Royal Commission at present considering questions relating to soldiers' pensions, insurance and re-establishment, in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1525 of the 22nd July, 1922.

During the month of March the balance of the Canadian share of profits arising from the operation of Canteens Overseas, amounting to £99,748.14.5, was paid by the War Office to the High Commissioner, and has been credited in the special account carried in the Finance Department referred to above.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

While the amalgamation of the Militia, Naval and Air Services became effective January 1st, 1923, it was not practicable, owing to the different accounting systems, to merge the Accounts Branches until after the close of the fiscal year 1922-23. The remarks and statements of expenditure herewith submitted, therefore, relate to Militia Services only.

On the 31st March, 1922, the Demobilization Appropriation was discontinued, being superseded by "Adjustment of War Claims" Vote, to which all expenditure due to war services has since been charged.

During the year 1922-23, the expenditure charged to Adjustment of War Claims was \$4,454,181. This is \$3,462,178, or about 44 per cent less than the previous year. The expenditure from this Vote included payments aggregating approximately \$2,750,000 to the British Shipping Liquidation for ocean transport of troops returning to Canada; and to the War Office for medals; in addition, there were paid numerous outstanding claims for smaller amounts, the principal items being for adjustment of pay and allowances, separation allowance and war service gratuity.

The expenditure for Militia Services for 1922-23 was lower than for the previous year, due mainly to a reduction in the appropriations for Annual Drill, which curtailed the training, and for the Permanent Force, necessitating a reduction in the strength of the Force. In the comparison of figures shown below, Civil Government is not shown in either case, it being shown in Statement No. 3, in Appendix "A".

Following is a comparative table of total expenditure and revenue for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23:—

EXPENDITURE			
	Militia Votes	Demobili- zation and Adjustment of War Claims	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1921-22.....	11,016,939	8,575,896	19,592,835
1922-23.....	9,797,408	4,832,623	14,630,031
Decrease.....	1,219,531	3,743,273	4,962,804

CREDITS—REFUNDS AND REVENUE				
	Revenue	Refunds, Militia Votes	Refunds, Demobiliza- tion and Adjustment of War Claims	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1921-22.....	320,738 54	264,425 91	2,657,838 97	3,243,003 42
1922-23....	466,714 44	293,045 49	1,281,335 48	2,041,095 41
Increase .....	145,975 90	28,619 58		
Decrease.....			1,376,503 49	1,201,908 01

The following statements of expenditure and revenue will be found in Appendix "A":—

- (1) Appropriation Accounts Militia Votes 1922-23.
- (2) Militia Revenue 1922-23.



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(3) Comparative Statement of Expenditure for ten years, 1913-14 to 1922-23.

(4) Expenditure on account of Adjustment of War Claims 1922-23.

(5) Expenditure on account of War, Demobilization and Adjustment of War Claims Appropriations, August, 1914, to March 31st, 1923.

*Transport and Freight Claims*

During the fiscal year, a greater number of transport accounts were received than in the previous year, though the amount involved was not so large. A considerable reduction in the number of unpaid railway accounts has been made; the amount outstanding March 31st, 1923, being \$93,028.28, including one account for \$87,267.26, which is still under investigation.

Transport accounts, in connection with war services, that were paid during the year amount to \$2,676,754.96. In addition to the railway accounts under investigation, there are still outstanding interest charges to be settled with the British Shipping Liquidation, as well as some claims from Steamship Companies.

Settlement was effected, during the year, of:—

15 claims for loss and damage to shipments.. .. .	\$ 1,130 66
70 applications for refund of unused portion of tickets.. ..	25,869 50

*Recoverable Accounts*

As in previous years, recoveries of moneys expended on behalf of British and Foreign Governments and other Government Departments, were effected during the year under review. Audit observations are still being received on accounts previously rendered, giving rise to considerable research and correspondence.

This Section also deals with the accounting in connection with expenditure for Canadian Battlefields Memorials, Imperial War Graves Commission (Canadian Agency), and Imperial proportion of Canadian pensions, in addition to many other miscellaneous recoverable accounts.

Accounts for interest on outstanding amounts, aggregating \$902,395.36, were rendered the Imperial Government during the year, of which sum, \$478,283.00 has already been remitted to Canada.

Recoveries effected in the fiscal year 1922-23, exclusive of interest charges, were:—

British and Foreign Governments—	
Recovered by cash or through Reciprocal Account.. ..	\$650,723 59
Other Government Departments—	
Recovered by cash or transfer warrants through Finance Department.. .. .	311,564 18

*Surplus Stores*

During the fiscal year 1922-23, the sum of \$122,542 was collected for Surplus War Stores sold and the amount placed to the credit of the Receiver General.

There was a considerable decrease in the volume of this work during the year.

*Cost Accounting*

Some progress has been made in Cost Accounting and Statistical work during the year. In the reorganized establishment of the Branch, provision is made for a Cost and Statistical Division. As amalgamation did not become effective until 1st of April, 1923, the main progress will, therefore, be reflected in next year's report. Arrangements were made before the close of the year under report, to analyze the expenditure for annual training of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia for the season of 1923.



REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

Submitted herewith are reports relative to (1) Civilian Employees, (2) Printing, Stationery and Contingencies, and (3) Correspondence Registry Office.

(1) Civilian Employees

On the formation of the Department of National Defence on January 1st, 1923, it became necessary to review the civilian staffs of the three amalgamating Departments (Militia and Defence, Naval Service and Air Board) in order to decide upon the proper disposal of the employees of these Departments, in the interests of efficiency and economy. It was anticipated that as a result of the amalgamation, certain branches, which were common to the three Departments, such as Accounts, Contracts, and Correspondence Registry, could be combined, and that the work carried on by these branches could thereby be performed with a reduced personnel.

The organization of the new Department, which was carried out by the Civil Service Commission, was necessarily somewhat tentative and was still too recent at the end of the fiscal year to allow of any definite statement being made as to the exact measure of economy that would result eventually from the amalgamation. As experience is gained in the working of the new organization, it may be found necessary to amend the civilian establishment provided for certain branches; but it is hoped that, before the end of the year, a final and complete establishment can be prepared, based upon the least number of employees necessary for the efficient performance of the work of the Department.

The statement given below shows the number of civilian employees in the Department of Militia and Defence (Permanent and Temporary), and the amount paid in salaries, on April 1st, 1922, and on March 31st, 1923.

	Employees		Total Amount paid in Salaries	
	April 1, 1922	March 31, 1923	April 1, 1922	March 31, 1923
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Permanent .....	375	331	47,308 36	43,298 35
Temporary.....	676	217	49,622 62	19,846 52
Totals.....	1,051	548	96,930 98	63,144 87

Included in the number of temporary employees in the Department on March 31st, 1923, there were about 70 who were, on that date, under notice that their services would be dispensed with on April 1, 1923, representing a further reduction in the amount paid in salaries of approximately \$7,000.00.



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(2) Printing, Stationery and Contingencies

Statistical Statement showing work and expenditure by the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division:—

	1921-22	1922-23	Increase or Decrease
Printing requisitions issued.....	593	530	63—
Stationery requisitions issued.....	1,513	1,607	94+
Proceeds of sales of military books.....	\$ 775 53	\$ 1,595 14	\$ 819 61+
Expenditure for printing.....	92,613 15	37,098 17	55,514 98—
Expenditure for stationery.....	76,250 23	39,183 21	37,067 02—
Express and freight.....	10,743 47	4,795 40	5,948 07—

+ Increase. — Decrease.

(3) Correspondence Registry

Statistical report on the work of the Central Correspondence Registry for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923:—

	1921-22	1922-23	Decrease
Files charged-out.....	380,611	275,080	105,531
Incoming files recorded or passed.....	596,734	303,475	293,259
Files transferred to Daly building.....	450,461	23,742	426,719
Loose papers received.....	326,538	171,975	154,563
Files created.....	50,164	12,249	37,915
S.A.A.P. combined.....	.....	5,528	(Increase)
Total files handled.....	1,804,508	792,049	

STAFF

April 1, 1921.....	115	April 1, 1922.....	46
March 31, 1922.....	86	March 31, 1923.....	37

During this period the Air Board records were amalgamated with those of the Department of National Defence.



## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CONTRACTS

The Contracts Branch is charged with the carrying out of the following duties:—

- (a) The making of contracts for the performance of Services as distinguished from purchases.
- (b) The purchase of all supplies required by the Canadian Militia, Naval and Air Services.
- (c) The inspection of the supplies purchased direct through the branch.

The services for which contracts are made include electric lighting; snow cleaning; water supply; repairing of motor cars, trucks, gun carriages, limbers, and other military vehicles, of aeroplanes, steamers, lighters and motor boats; laundry washing; dry cleaning; horseshoeing; cartage; conservancy; scavenging; cleaning stoves, pipes and chimneys; funeral services, etc.

The supplies purchased for the Military, Naval and Air Forces comprise uniform and other clothing for all seasons of the year; barrack and office furniture; field equipment including tents and various kinds of implements; field guns, gun carriages, heavy ammunition, rangefinding instruments; automobiles, trucks and other military vehicles; harness and saddlery; signalling equipment; scientific and educational apparatus; lumber; ironmongery of very many kinds; hemp and steel wire rope; anchors and chains; paints, varnishes and oils; electrical equipment, including telephone, telegraph and wireless apparatus of all kinds; armament and torpedo stores; aeroplanes and seaplanes, and other flying equipment; medical, surgical, dental and veterinary apparatus and other supplies; laboratory equipment; gymnasium equipment; provisions; forage; coal and wood, and many thousands of other supplies of different kinds.

The amalgamation of the Militia, Naval and Air Services has been reflected in the Contracts Branch to a greater degree, perhaps, than in any other by reason of the variety of the supplies demanded. The volume of work was greatly increased, but in spite of this fact, the many demands made on the branch were successfully met. Contracts for supplies and services, including local purchases, to the value of approximately \$2,498,000 were made during the year. The value of each of these purchases varied from 50 cents to \$149,680.

In making these contracts the same procedure as has obtained for many years was carefully followed. Competitive tenders were invited, thus affording the trade every opportunity to secure the business, and at the same time enabled the Department to obtain the supplies required at the best possible advantage.

It is desired here especially to invite attention to the fact that the rule has been invariably followed, in every case where at all possible, of purchasing supplies "Made-in-Canada" out of Canadian material. When Canadian made goods could not be procured the preference was given to goods of British manufacture.

Practically all supplies purchased are inspected by the Contracts Branch Inspection Staff before they are taken into stock and issued. In their work the inspectors are guided in nearly every case by sealed patterns, specifications and drawings. In occasional instances samples submitted by tenderers and approved by the Requisitioning Officer govern the inspection. Such supplies as are not found in conformity with the above conditions are rejected and returned to the contractors.



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The inspection of provisions, fuel, forage, and those supplies which are purchased for delivery in the different Military Districts, is carried out under the direction of the Officer Commanding the District.

In August, 1922, the Purchasing Section of the Air Service was amalgamated with the Militia Contracts Branch, and in January following, the Purchasing Section of the Naval Service was also transferred to this branch. Since then the co-ordination of the work previously done in the three different purchasing sections has been progressing with the object of securing a satisfactory unified system.







Transport and freight	200,000 00	108,247 11	31,752 86	
Warlike stores	100,000 00	94,022 03	5,977 97	
	46,000 00	9,795,827 97	304,139 42	1,565 39
<i>Special Vote—</i>				
Imperial War Graves Commission (Canada's proportion), Vote No. 342	69,410 00	378,441 67	290,968 35	
Civil Persons, Vote No. 484.	1,115 42	1,115 42		
Gratuity to the widow of the late H. N. P. Cheley, Vote No. 485.	466 67	466 67		
Total Militia Votes	10,769,392 09	10,175,849 73	595,107 77	1,765 39
Adjutment of War Claims	7,380,000 00	4,154,181 40	2,925,818 60	
Total	18,149,392 09	14,330,031 11	3,520,926 37	1,765 39

Some large amounts which could not be adjusted during the year have been reverted for 1923-24.

<i>Public Statute—</i>	\$	cts.
Miscellaneous gratuities, Civil Service Act, 1918	1,761	16
Refinement Act, 1920	10,279	55
And to Civil Power	61,429	87
	73,470	58



Properties sold	Balance of proceeds of sale brought forward from 1921-22	Expenditure, 1922-23	Balance of proceeds of sale to be carried forward to 1923-24
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Barracks site, Toronto.....	1,999 99	77 56	1,922 43
St. Helen's Island, Montreal.....	19,783 10		19,783 10
Fort Osborne Barracks site, Winnipeg.....	62,947 27		62,947 27
	84,730 36	77 56	84,652 80

STATEMENT No. 2.—Revenue 1922-1923

Sales of ammunition.....	\$ 2,305 87	
Sales of stores and clothing (not including surplus war stores).....	32,807 75	
Sales of books and maps.....	2,017 45	
Sales of cast horses.....	2,402 50	
Sales of medals and ribbons (lost and replaced).....	12 69	
Sales of military property, condemned stores and scrap, etc.....	109,959 68	
Rent of military property.....	19,073 86	
Discharges by purchase.....	6,267 00	
Receipts for barracks damages.....	290 82	
Insurance <i>re</i> Haileybury drill hall.....	33,500 00	
Refunds for previous years' expenditure.....	73,941 89	
Interest on deposit account, B/M London.....	431 90	
		\$283,011 41
Pensions 1901 Act deductions.....		121,243 53
Royal Military College Cadet fees and supplies.....		61,999 28
		\$466,254 22
Premium discount and exchange.....		268 50
Conscience money.....		4 40
Fines and forfeitures.....		100 00
Railway subsidies.....		87 32
		\$466,714 44



STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for the Ten Years 1913-14 to 1922-23.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Allowances, Active Militia.	101,904	66,513	68,643	45,573	70,794	51,283	91,214	75,418	119,362	98,507
Annual Drill.	1,830,034	1,875,944					34,059	481,027	1,159,712	960,529
Cadet Services.	392,207	327,679	84,972	80,311	90,771	68,770	74,414	230,288	409,348	336,933
Clothing and Necessaries.	699,572	510,810		39,191				31,411	264,339	337,056
Contingencies, including Guards of Honour, Escort and Salutes.	49,957	36,557	31,670	23,214	16,344	5,338	8,762	38,461	38,791	37,609
Customs Dues.	47,630	115,791	26,004	68,780	2,212			19,788	29,735	24,834
Departmental Library.	1,055	1,113	985	641	615	1,043	974	846	1,300	885
Dominion Arsenals.	358,315	265,262	299,678	29,924				637,423	632,608	395,128
Engineer Services.	1,452,729	1,111,196	690,755	395,897	364,529	204,144	319,486	575,518	628,785	555,195
Grants to Associations and Bands.	79,506	73,605	47,878	7,981	10,258	2,549	27,328	64,539	85,018	91,883
Maintenance of Military Properties.	107,214	209,231	175,057	164,166	173,344	101,352	120,962	221,047	199,990	233,431
Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory).	21,600	15,161	18,450	18,290	18,152	18,010	18,010			
Pay of Headquarters Staff.	74,002	72,050	74,950	84,766	93,998	103,154	127,844	292,831	254,405	253,188
Pay of Division and District Staffs.	123,772	107,416	109,241	123,536	112,397	113,693	161,599			
Permanent Force Pay, Provisions and Supplies.	2,198,453	2,114,493	2,116,245	2,395,183	2,297,228	1,947,304	3,088,691	5,705,736	5,882,938	5,425,105
Printing and Stationery.	72,209	69,880	70,000	70,000	69,871	61,667	52,391	75,206	100,480	62,655
Royal Military College.	149,039	153,987	135,685	147,576	162,293	201,885	219,160	321,309	351,969	315,957
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees.	197,823	243,936	232,797	205,801	232,913	210,066	197,459	291,741	225,677	226,565
Schools of Instruction.	97,847	164,669	178,898	81,384	7,899			21,958	112,869	67,628
Topographical Survey.	39,059	35,038	25,440	31,274	31,406	31,082	40,522	45,125	39,956	42,330
Transport and Freight.	199,247	208,774	60,567	43,923	41,306	16,698	24,554	315,443	199,815	168,247
Warlike Stores.	703,375	496,867		15,753				361,303	199,376	94,022
Training Areas.	6,508	234,592	233,085	224,623	68,838	4,643	5,041	10,612	2,360	2,134
Miscellaneous Small Votes.	4,300	15,190	500		22,670	191,373	19,057	172,001	3,029	1,582
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons, and Equipment, generally, excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness.	967,804	593,167	4,084	57,504	6,058	9,752	1,278	69,597		
Saddlery and Harness.	103,732	146,066								
Clothing—Reserve Stock and outfitting new suits.	217,419	219,077							74,987	66,000
Ross Rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection.	640,613	478,543								
Lands and construction of new Rifle Ranges.	51,237	29,216								
Total Ordnance Arms, Equipment, Lands, etc.	1,980,805	1,466,069	4,084	57,504	6,058	9,752	1,278	69,597	74,987	66,000
Consolidated Revenue, Workmen's Compensation Act.						1,148	1,411			
Total Militia Expenditure.	10,998,162	9,991,817	4,681,502	4,301,785	3,887,838	3,444,954	4,634,516	10,058,625	11,016,939	9,797,403



STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for the Ten Years 1913-14 to 1922-23. *Concluded*

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
War and Demobilization Expenditure and Adjustment of War Claims.....	.....	53,176,611	169,122,116	298,291,021	116,609,785	677,129,128	923,360,987	16,229,764	7,916,360	1,273,115
Canadian Battlefields Memorials.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,797	164,760	137,421	189,739
Imperial War Graves Commission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378,946	522,115	678,112
Aid to Civil Power (Statutory and recoverable from Municipalities).....	187,857	68,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	536	61,459
Toronto Barracks, Special Account.....	45	87,748	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	7
Winnipeg Barracks, Special Account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Barrack Site.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred from Public Works Department.....	221,849	19,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Government Salaries.....	157,137	168,515	172,531	173,798	153,448	149,578	201,451	212,732	551,991	540,757
Civil Government Contingencies.....	27,997	20,216	28,751	19,486	3,196	18,256	18,566	19,856	25,968	15,991
Total Civil Government.....	185,134	188,731	200,282	193,284	156,644	267,834	221,417	232,588	577,959	556,748
Revenue Received—										
Militia.....	36,641	61,831	192,300	90,164	18,225	35,975	.....	86,917	141,012	283,372
Casual.....	1,790	1,625	41,318	11,949	2,072	3,495	89,857	.....	.....	.....
Royal Military College.....	36,817	32,017	35,142	11,646	39,174	54,428	53,569	40,407	67,515	61,939
Pension Act, 1901.....	30,714	27,282	23,513	25,495	26,877	23,841	17,979	120,687	112,412	121,244
Fines and Forfeitures.....	30,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,969	.....	.....	100
Total Revenue.....	105,962	125,755	292,273	169,251	86,351	118,019	191,834	277,709	320,739	466,715



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## STATEMENT No. 4.—Adjustment of War Claims—Statement of Expenditure for the Year.

Particulars	Amount
	\$ cts.
Stores. (Furniture, bedding, utensils, etc., and repairs to equipment received from Overseas) .....	102,142 19
Total for equipment.....	102,142 19
Pay and Allowances (including subsistence, rations and Assigned Pay) .....	124,349 47
Separation allowances.....	91,945 55
War service gratuity .....	289,360 17
Engineer services and works .....	10,550 63
Medical and dental services.....	5,290 03
Travelling and transport (ocean) .....	2,493,830 77
Travelling and transport (land) .....	182,924 19
Pay of civil employees .....	376,114 25
Rent, water, fuel and light .....	17,771 83
Telegrams, telephones (including rentals), cablegrams and postage .....	34,640 24
Print and stationery .....	8,088 01
Funeral expenses .....	360 85
Lanternry, Mammota military hospital. ....	2,499 02
Conservancy and contingencies.....	3,382 99
Grants to N.P. Active Militia on re-organization .....	4,095 00
War trophies .....	855 93
Compensation for damages to property, loss of kit, etc. ....	11,499 17
Advertising.....	345 70
War medals .....	475,325 06
Soldiers' dependents' transportation. ....	2,562 06
Canadian war graves .....	16,767 83
Difference in exchange and redemption of British money.....	10,198 18
Recoverable accounts.....	8,545 86
Total miscellaneous services .....	4,171,302 82
Canadian Battlefields materials .....	180,736 39
Total for year.....	4,454,181 40
Expended prior to 1st April, 1922, for war services .....	1,553,198,094 60
Total.....	1,557,652,276 00

## STATEMENT No. 5.—Expenditure under War and Demobilization Appropriations and Adjustment of War Claims, August, 1914, to 31st March, 1923

April, 1922.....	\$ 115,145 68
May, 1922.....	164,854 82
June, 1922.....	155,349 79
July, 1922.....	172,005 07
August, 1922 <sup>1</sup> .....	413,128 34
September, 1922 <sup>2</sup> .....	326,291 01
October, 1922.....	94,859 12
November, 1922.....	81,011 76
December, 1922.....	87,439 76
January, 1923.....	78,398 08
February, 1923 <sup>3</sup> .....	2,426,357 22
March, 1923.....	339,340 75
Total, 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923.....	4,454,181 40
Total August, 1914, to March, 1922.....	1,553,198,094 60
	<u>\$1,557,652,276 00</u>

<sup>1</sup> The expenditure for this month included an adjustment amounting to \$235,181.14 with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in connection with the hire of Canadian registered vessels requisitioned by the Imperial Government, the amount being deducted from the total sum due by the Department of Militia and Defence to the Shipping Liquidation, Board of Trade, Imperial Government, and credited to the Marine and Fisheries Department.

<sup>2</sup> The expenditure for this month includes a payment of \$214,809.22 to the Imperial Government for Medals and Stars supplied.

<sup>3</sup> The expenditure for this month included a payment of \$2,039,868.49 to the Shipping Liquidation, Board of Trade, Imperial Government, for transportation of Canadian troops during the war and on demobilization, and an amount of \$260,003.02 paid to the Imperial Government for medals and stars supplied.



APPENDIX B.

The following are statements for the fiscal year showing:—

- 1. Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various Districts.
- 2. Statement of expenditure by stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force.
- 3. Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force.
- 4. Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by stations.
- 5. Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances, non-com-misioned officers and men of the Permanent Force.
- 6. Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of non-commissioned officers and men, of the Permanent Force with details of expendi-ture by stations.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts.

District	Command Pay and Drill Instruction	Care of Arms	Postage and Stationery	Signallers' Gratuities, Bonuses, Musketry Prizes and Miscellaneous	Refunds to Receiver General on account of deficiencies, deduct'ns, etc.	Net Expendi- ture
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
No. 1 .....	4,282 95	1,049 66	586 07	506 50	1,953 57	8,378 75
" 2 .....	10,325 89	2,855 48	1,309 64	1,053 00	4,464 82	20,008 83
" 3 .....	6,209 95	2,127 96	819 70	928 05	1,548 36	11,634 02
" 4 .....	6,991 09	1,698 35	750 39	133 50	1,054 37	10,627 70
" 5 .....	3,366 59	2,914 98	584 44	141 55	618 30	7,625 86
" 6 .....	4,774 02	1,058 85	502 11	996 55	1,831 03	9,162 56
" 7 .....	2,315 17	210 37	363 79	518 95	1,059 37	4,467 65
" 10 .....	4,076 10	1,487 00	712 00	258 50		6,533 60
" 11 .....	3,756 10	1,312 01	671 77	409 50	176 32	6,325 70
" 12 .....	3,788 95	2,520 93	633 29	1,288 89	531 43	8,763 49
" 13 .....	2,129 62	1,017 22	390 66	621 50	819 88	4,978 88
Total .....	52,016 43	18,252 81	7,323 86	6,856 49	14,057 45	98,507 04

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force.

Station	Strength, all ranks, March 31, 1922	Strength, all ranks, March 31, 1923	Pay and Allowances, Officers and Warrant Officers	Pay and Allowances, Non-Com- missioned Officers and Men	Total Pay and Allowances
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
London, Ont.....	251	209	91,200 04	178,273 79	269,473 83
Toronto, Ont.....	514	420	226,775 53	334,026 51	560,802 04
Kingston, Ont.....	412	364	190,288 73	276,884 05	467,172 78
Ottawa, Ont.....	360	306	312,090 98	295,435 20	607,526 18
Montreal, Que.....	310	273	111,211 46	218,916 96	330,128 42
Quebec, Que.....	408	304	128,307 04	275,294 18	403,601 22
Halifax, N.S.....	590	527	263,050 64	390,902 94	653,953 58
St. John, N.B.....	65	50	38,748 64	51,069 96	89,818 60
Winnipeg, Man.....	480	486	195,448 77	320,386 94	515,835 71
Victoria, B.C.....	392	280	159,140 29	252,652 61	411,792 90
Regina, Sask.....	55	44	34,950 08	44,915 45	79,865 53
Calgary, Alta.....	194	156	84,170 92	136,616 70	220,787 62
Total .....	4,031	3,419	1,835,383 12	2,775,375 29	4,610,758 41



STATEMENT No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure on Account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY CORPS

Corps	Pay		Allowances					Total Pay and Allowances	Credits to Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure Amount paid						
	Regimental	Abroad	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependents										
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.				
Royal Canadian Dragoons	54,182	29	2,510	96	4,434	65	10	40	6,366	72	13,322	73	67,505	02	67,498	14
Lord Strathcona's Horse (RC)	52,690	16	3,762	74	4,871	06			6,150	00	14,783	80	67,473	96	67,472	96
Royal Canadian Artillery	61,738	43	4,918	10	5,139	00	449	97	7,079	50	17,586	57	79,325	00	79,298	22
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	56,906	75	3,846	76	6,819	89			8,947	78	19,614	43	76,521	18	76,251	02
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	106,257	54	7,684	13	10,919	23	17	08	14,385	11	33,005	55	139,263	09	139,101	85
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Bde	30,007	47	2,254	32	2,782	19	6	54	3,096	18	8,139	23	38,146	70	38,120	66
Royal Canadian Engineers	152,009	01	11,081	73	15,751	31	265	00	20,907	29	48,005	33	200,014	34	199,650	60
Royal Canadian Regiment	90,884	20	5,858	81	7,350	17	693	06	10,962	03	24,864	09	115,748	29	115,708	88
Princess Patricia Canadian Light Inf.	66,834	61	2,345	11	5,323	36	51	79	7,959	21	15,679	47	82,514	08	82,454	54
The Royal 22nd Regiment	30,649	43	972	84	2,881	02	78	00	3,108	53	7,040	39	37,689	82	37,544	91
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	116,224	01	8,843	84	10,195	15	16	93	16,241	42	35,297	34	151,521	35	151,362	06
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	99,833	24	8,026	56	7,967	19	3	00	9,316	47	25,313	22	125,146	49	125,094	77
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	27,198	39	2,950	20	2,195	72	29	68	3,766	57	8,942	17	36,140	56	36,118	41
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	154,159	72	13,752	01	15,764	52			25,575	73	55,092	26	209,251	98	208,969	76
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	87,522	39	8,269	83	8,101	26			12,431	05	28,802	14	116,324	53	116,240	09
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	87,255	44	8,224	52	10,405	34			13,328	02	31,957	88	119,213	32	119,148	67
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	22,015	03	2,029	31	1,796	60			2,421	58	6,247	49	28,262	52	28,251	30
Canadian Small Arms School	12,796	26	1,520	47	1,056	67			1,948	37	4,525	51	17,321	77	17,315	77
Instructional Cadre	90,356	48	6,956	81	10,195	65	101	34	15,261	19	32,514	99	122,871	47	122,777	42
N.P.A.M. Officers attached to P.F.	7,003	09											7,003	09	7,003	09
Total	1,406,523	94	105,809	05	133,949	98	1,722	79	189,252	77	430,734	59	1,837,258	53	1,835,383	12



STATEMENT No. 4.—Statement of Expenditure on Account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION

Stations	Pay		Allowances					Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Credits to Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure Amount paid			
	Regimental	Abroad	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependents								
							\$					cts.	\$	cts.
London, Ont.....	71,155	59	4,112	46	6,260	25	58	41	9,670	28	91,256	99	91,200	04
Toronto, Ont.....	174,251	95	13,479	74	16,216	07	40	08	22,856	97	226,844	81	226,775	53
Kingston, Ont.....	143,294	98	12,095	71	14,964	09	17	08	20,047	31	190,419	17	190,288	73
Ottawa, Ont.....	232,996	45	24,564	68	22,327	29	1,413	97	30,924	29	312,226	68	312,090	98
Montreal, Que.....	86,596	92	6,293	84	7,735	22	4	65	10,582	20	111,212	83	111,211	46
Quebec, Que.....	101,737	85	3,470	56	9,751	11	53	47	13,502	83	128,515	82	128,307	04
Halifax, N.S.....	200,186	00	15,358	14	19,646	86	34	50	28,008	04	263,233	54	263,050	64
St. John, N.B.....	29,215	99	2,347	25	2,873	55			4,366	66	38,803	45	38,748	64
Winnipeg, Man.....	156,732	18	6,370	94	13,511	86	8	00	19,511	30	196,134	28	195,448	77
Victoria, B.C.....	121,636	60	8,484	12	11,972	57	82	63	17,090	16	159,266	08	159,140	29
Regina, Sask.....	25,734	01	2,690	58	2,684	51	10	00	3,990	32	35,109	42	34,950	08
Calgary, Alta.....	62,985	42	6,541	03	6,006	60			8,702	41	84,235	46	84,170	92
Total.....	1,406,523	94	105,809	05	133,949	98	1,722	79	189,252	77	1,837,258	53	1,835,383	12



STATEMENT No. 5.—Statement of Expenditure on Account of Pay and Allowances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY CORPS

Corps	Pay		Allowances					Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Credits to Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure Amount paid							
	Regimental	Aboard	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependents												
							\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	166,520	98	5,506	55	10,509	00	241	87	11,031	18	27,288	60	193,809	58	2,794	10	191,015	48
Lord Strathcona's Horse.....	120,334	69	3,667	65	5,892	00	99	33	7,207	31	16,866	32	137,201	01	3,807	02	133,393	99
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.....	184,345	31	7,980	00	14,094	50	159	49	12,809	24	35,043	23	219,388	54	4,504	79	214,883	75
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.....	200,962	14	6,510	95	15,468	50	97	64	17,635	54	39,712	63	240,674	77	1,365	73	239,309	04
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.....	35,963	03	988	05	1,795	00	17	40	2,023	55	4,824	00	40,787	03	300	21	40,486	82
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	138,978	53	8,092	70	12,678	00	201	06	14,390	36	35,362	12	174,340	65	661	81	173,678	81
Royal Canadian Regiment.....	244,821	57	3,508	05	8,547	50	202	29	16,452	55	28,710	39	273,531	96	4,555	97	268,975	99
Princess Patricia's Light Infantry.....	159,740	28	3,292	10	7,404	00	127	62	11,510	05	22,333	77	182,074	05	3,323	58	178,750	47
Royal 22nd Regiment.....	122,073	22	5,671	75	9,594	00	137	92	8,290	17	23,693	84	145,767	06	3,108	30	142,658	76
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.....	184,802	03	17,366	20	25,682	50	73	33	26,389	57	69,511	60	254,313	63	1,236	83	253,076	80
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.....	56,669	75	6,319	60	9,221	50			8,333	49	23,874	59	80,544	34	95	58	80,448	76
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.....	2,048	80	255	50	350	00			200	00	805	50	2,854	30			2,854	30
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	282,723	45	34,915	65	51,663	25	16	90	45,672	42	132,268	22	414,991	67	2,557	95	412,433	72
R.C.O.C. (Caretakers Section).....	51,615	00	5,989	60	13,205	50			12,505	98	31,701	08	83,316	08	3	85	83,312	23
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	44,399	30	5,121	55	7,415	00			7,641	09	20,177	64	64,576	94	321	07	64,255	87
Corps of Military Staff Clerks "A" Sec.....	62,737	28	7,005	25	10,227	00	10	65	9,901	13	27,144	03	89,881	31	229	61	89,651	67
Corps of Military Staff Clerks "B" Sec.....	35,131	35	5,545	65	7,755	50			7,788	16	21,088	71	56,220	06	32	40	56,187	66
Corps of Military Staff Clerks "Records".....	28,744	75	3,713	50	5,305	00			5,033	39	14,051	89	42,796	64	119	46	42,677	18
Instructional Cadre.....	55,768	62	4,580	10	6,828	00	187	50	7,002	00	18,597	60	74,366	22	98	76	74,267	46
Canadian Small Arms School.....	1,019	00	127	75	182	50			200	00	510	25	1,529	25			1,529	25
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.....	24,833	60	2,201	15	2,920	50			1,614	46	6,736	11	31,569	71	42	43	31,527	28
Total.....	2,204,232	68	138,358	70	226,738	75	1,573	00	233,631	67	600,302	12	2,804,534	80	29,159	51	2,775,375	29



STATEMENT No. 6.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION

Stations	Pay		Allowances					Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Credits to Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure Amount paid						
	Regimental		Abroad	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependents										
	\$	cts.						\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
London, Ont.	143,276	41		5,671	40	12,812	00	16	55	17,711	33	179,517	69	1,243	90	178,273	79
Toronto, Ont.	267,082	71		17,541	65	28,192	25	273	41	24,581	10	337,671	12	3,644	61	334,026	51
Kingston, Ont.	214,948	66		15,939	25	25,646	00	101	15	22,745	12	279,380	18	2,496	13	276,884	05
Ottawa, Ont.	198,543	56		26,314	05	37,852	00	14	40	34,932	58	297,656	59	2,221	39	295,435	20
Montreal, Que.	178,483	23		9,699	20	16,705	50	134	50	15,870	39	220,892	82	1,975	86	218,916	96
Quebec, Que.	217,474	41		15,152	20	24,964	50	236	49	20,819	40	278,647	03	3,352	85	275,294	18
Halifax, N.S.	326,452	74		11,448	45	20,356	00	366	12	35,047	16	393,670	47	2,767	53	390,902	94
St. John, N.B.	34,438	02		4,569	60	7,026	00			5,131	29	51,164	91	94	95	51,069	96
Winnipeg, Man.	284,610	88		8,242	15	13,804	50	202	96	20,842	58	327,703	07	7,316	15	320,386	94
Victoria, B.C.	203,299	17		10,901	45	20,107	50	117	08	20,118	14	254,543	34	1,890	73	252,652	61
Regina, Sask.	30,621	65		4,090	45	5,984	00			4,405	19	45,101	29	185	84	44,915	45
Calgary, Alta.	105,001	21		8,788	85	13,258	50	110	34	11,427	39	138,586	29	1,969	59	136,616	70
Total	2,204,232	68		138,358	70	226,738	75	1,573	00	233,631	67	2,804,534	80	29,159	51	2,775,375	29



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

## APPENDIX C

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC

## EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees throughout the year was 244.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
2. Statement of Moneys Received and Deposited to credit of Receiver General.
3. Distribution of Disbursements.
4. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
5. Capital Account.
6. Production Statement.
7. Reconciliation Statement.

## APPROPRIATION and Expenditure, 1922-23.

Total Letter of Credit.....	\$369,000 00	
Balance lapsed unexpended.....	3,155 55	
Gross expenditure at Quebec.....	\$ 365,844 45	
Gross expenditure at Ottawa.....	33,274 84	
		\$399,119 29
Less refunds to current year's expenditure.....	18,005 36	
Less credit from H.Q. for cost of repairing 200 cartridge boxes received from Overseas.....	1,713 37	
		19,718 73
Expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Quebec Vote.....		\$374,457 96
Expenditure charged to Bonus Vote No. 563.....		4,066 83
Expenditure charged to Customs Dues Vote.....		875 77
	\$379,400 56	\$379,400 56

## STATEMENT of Money Received and Deposited to Credit of Receiver General.

Petty cash.....	\$ 50 00	
R.C.M.P. for .303" ammunition.....	11,928 00	
Balance salary and wages account.....	3,357 35	
Nichols Chemical Co.....	135 46	
Refund of Sales Tax.....	103 90	
Refund D.E.O., M.D. 5.....	1,474 39	
For cartage and labour.....	17 47	
		\$17,066 57
Refund of customs dues.....	528 07	
Refund of Bonus Vote 563.....	410 72	
Refund to current year's expenditure.....	18,005 36	
Receipts from sales of scrap.....	82,188 47	
Receipts from sales of finished goods.....	90 00	
Returned barrels and other refunds.....	362 74	
Amount credited to current year's expenditure (Dominion Arsenal Vote).....		\$ 17,066 57
“ “ “ (Customs Dues Vote).....		528 07
“ “ “ (Bonus Prov. Vote 563).....		410 72
Amount credited to Casual Revenue.....		82,641 21
	\$100,646 57	\$ 100,646 57



DISTRIBUTION of Disbursements

Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, Vote—	
Wages . . . . .	\$ 216,624 09
Salaries.....	43,432 06
Other materials, including oils, hardware, castings, acids, factory and chemical supplies.....	27,644 00
Fuel.....	20,987 32
Copper.....	13,561 09
Cordite.....	11,518 60
Power and light (including gas purchased).....	10,952 66
District Engineer Officer, M.D. No. 5, for wages and material (repairs re fire loss).....	10,525 61
Bandoliers.....	6,601 83
Cartage.....	2,565 53
Water.....	1,800 00
Freight, transport (except cartage) and travelling expenses.....	1,689 86
Telegrams, telephones, postage, printing and stationery.....	1,545 70
Aluminum.....	1,094 08
Equipment.....	1,038 64
Lumber.....	1,008 18
Gratuities to employees.....	707 52
Tin . . . . .	463 29
Steel.....	317 64
Machinery.....	130 00
Belting.....	14 74
Office furniture and fixtures.....	6 00
Miscellaneous.....	229 52
	<hr/>
	\$ 374,457 96
Customs Dues Vote.....	875 77
Bonus, Vote No. 563.....	4,066 83
	<hr/>
	\$379,400 56

STATEMENT of Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1923.

	Assets	Liabilities
Material in stores.....\$	234,041 95	
Inventory of work in process and finished goods.....	212,690 55	
Lands.....	299,000 00	
Buildings.....	249,788 38	
Machinery.....	205,779 25	
Equipment, general.....	15,466 82	
Belting.....	1,023 15	
Gauges.....	7,500 00	
Tools, loose.....	39,714 94	
Office furniture and fixtures.....	1,986 33	
Accounts payable.....		\$ 3,211 03
Surplus, Department of National Defence.....		1,263,780 34
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,266,991 37	\$1,266,991 37



CAPITAL ACCOUNT

To balance for Net Capital, Apri. 1, 1922—		
Buildings.....	\$ 243,010 24	
Machinery.....	209,653 28	
Belting.....	1,304 35	
Equipment, general.....	16,800 20	
Office furniture and fixtures.....	2,088 39	
Tools, loose.....	33,327 77	
Gauges.....	7,500 00	\$ 513,684 23
To Accrueement in 1922-23—		
On land (acreage, covered by Arsenal Buildings—		
Valuation not shown on previous statements :		
H.Q. 64-34-63).....	\$ 299,000 00	
On Buildings.....	14,121 61	
“ Machinery.....	17,134 56	
“ Belting.....	275 84	
“ Equipment, general.....	3,761 33	
“ Office furniture and fixtures.....	12,474 48	\$346,767 82
“ Tools, loose.....		\$860,452 05
By Depreciation in 1922-23 —		
Buildings.....	\$ 7,343 47	
Machinery.....	21,008 59	
Belting.....	557 04	
Equipment, general.....	5,094 71	
Office furniture and fixtures.....	102 06	
Tools, loose.....	6,087 31	\$ 40,193 18
By balance Account for Net Capital, March 31, 1923—		
Land.....	\$ 299,000 00	
Buildings.....	249,788 38	
Machinery.....	205,779 25	
Belting.....	1,023 15	
Equipment, general.....	15,466 82	
Office furniture and fixtures.....	1,986 33	
Tools, loose.....	39,714 94	
Gauges.....	7,500 00	\$ 820,258 87
		\$10,452 50



STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND COSTS

	Production		Net Cost	Cost of Living Bonus	Rate plus Cost of Living Bonus	Per	Gross Cost
	Quantity	Rate \$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$		\$ cts.
DELIVERIES OF FINISHED GOODS							
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. 1,000 rounds .303", in chargers.....	6,310	3.195	20,157.73	202.90	3.2267	each	20,300.63
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 18-pounder C/151, Mk. I.....	46	6.378	293.39	2.95	6.442	"	296.34
Boxes, ammunition, .22" calibre.....	100	0.9624	96.24	0.96	0.972	"	97.20
Boxes, wood, packing.....	28	2.492	69.77	0.70	2.518	"	70.47
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303" Cordite, Mk. VII.....	5,000,000	57.6205	288,102.50	2,899.35	58.200	1,000	291,001.85
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303" Cordite, Mk. VII, D.R.A.....	200,000	60.0383	12,007.67	120.80	60.642	"	12,128.47
Cartridges, S.A. Blank, .303".....	1,500,000	32.637	48,956.52	492.40	32.966	"	49,448.92
Cartridges, S.A. Dummy, .303" Mk. VII.....	500,000	37.7893	18,894.63	190.00	38.1693	"	19,084.63
Cartridges, .22" Long Rifle.....	220,300	7.535	1,660.06	16.70	7.611	"	1,676.76
Cartridges, Rifle Grenade, 43 grs.....	9,953	6.626	658.01	6.60	6.68	"	664.61
Cartridges, Rifle Grenade, 30 grs.....	2,000	9.70	194.01	1.95	9.7548	"	195.96
Cartridges, Drill, tubes percussion.....	1,000	143.05	143.05	1.44	144.49	"	144.49
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. Filling and re-packing with Dominion Arsenal new cases	63	6.98	439.74	4.41	7.05	each	444.1
Grenades, .303" Rifle Practice, No. 36, converted from "Mills".....	2,317	1.33761	3,099.25	31.18	1.351	"	3,130.43
Grenades, discs and plugs for.....	4,634	0.49154	2,277.93	22.90	0.4964	"	2,300.83
Miscellaneous services for Chief Inspector of Ammunition.....			1,222.52	12.30			1,234.82
Puffs, Powder, R.L.G. 2.....	1,000	0.06683	66.83	0.67	0.0675	each	67.50
Puffs, Powder, 4 drs. R.P.G. 2.....	1,000	0.16895	168.95	1.70	0.17065	"	170.65
Puffs, Powder, 4 oz.....	500	0.04708	23.55	0.24	0.0476	"	23.79
Puffs, Powder, 2 oz.....	500	0.04186	20.91	0.21	0.04224	"	21.12
REPAIRS							
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. 1,000 rounds, .303", in chargers.....	1,390	1.833	2,547.92	25.62	1.855	each	2,573.54
Boxes, ammunition, S.A., Mk. XV.....	135	1.4936	201.63	2.02	1.508	"	203.65
Miscellaneous repairs for Ordnance Stores, M.D. No. 5.....			2,126.50	21.40			2,147.90
Numerals cleaned and polished.....	434,001	0.16677	723.37	7.28	0.1683	100	730.65
Time recorder repaired.....			14.70	0.15			14.85
			404,167.38	4,066.83			408,234.21



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

## RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1922.....	\$	306,580 57	
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1922.....		153,549 77	
Value of capital assets, March 31, 1922.....		513,684 23	
Land (acreage covered by Arsenal buildings—Valuation established by H.Q. 64-34-63 and taken on in 1922-23)		299,000 00	
Net expenditure, 1922-23.....		379,400 56	
Additions and renewals by Engineers, M.D. No. 5, not paid for by Arsenal Funds.....		6,102 84	
Accounts receivable, March 31, 1922.....		393 64	
Accounts payable, March 31, 1923.....		3,211 03	
Machinery, equipment, stores, and semi-manufactured components transferred from Lindsay Arsenal to Quebec (H.Q. 72-13-19).....		194,889 36	
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1923.....	\$	212,690 55	
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1923.....		234,041 95	
Value of Capital Assets, March 31, 1923.....		820,258 87	
Finished goods delivered during year, as per production Statement.....		408,234 21	
Bandoliers supplied to Chief Inspector of Ammunition.....		6,601 83	
Repairs in connection with fire loss—			
Wages.....	\$	23,668 92	
Material.....		16,980 34	
Overhead.....		16,816 65	
			57,465 91
Refunds credited to Casual Revenue.....			82,641 21
Gratuities to employees on release from service.....			707 52
Amount written off semi-manufactured components received from Lindsay Arsenal.....			11,291 59
Salary adjustments to employees under re-classification, not chargeable to 1922-23 accounts.....			6,674 30
Accounts payable, March 31, 1922.....			16,204 06
		<u>\$ 1,856,812 00</u>	<u>\$ 1,856,812 00</u>



## APPENDIX D

## REPORT OF THE DOMINION ARSENAL, LINDSAY.

Operations ceased March 31, 1922, 4 Caretakers employed.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay Vote.
2. Appropriation and Expenditure.
3. Statement of Moneys Received and Deposited to credit of Receiver General.
4. Distribution of Disbursements.
5. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
6. Capital Account.
7. Reconciliation Statement.

## DOMINION ARSENAL, LINDSAY VOTE

Amount voted for 1922-23.....	\$25,000 00
Expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay Vote.....	20,669 64
Unexpended balance, Lindsay Vote.....	<u>\$ 4,330 36</u>

## APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE

Total letter of credit.....	\$18,000 00	
Balance lapsed, unexpended.....	1,410 78	
Gross expenditure at Lindsay.....	\$16,589 22	
“ “ Ottawa.....	6,308 40	
	<u>\$22,897 62</u>	
Less refunds credited to current year's expenditure.....	379 73	
Expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay Vote.....		\$20,669 64
Expenditure charged to Engineer Services and Works, Vote.....		207 69
Expenditure charged to Ordnance Arms, Lands, etc., Vote.....		160 37
Expenditure charged to Transport and Freight, Vote.....		168 55
Expenditure charged to Warlike Stores, Vote.....		9 40
Expenditure charged to provisional bonus allowance, Vote.....		1,302 24
	<u>\$22,517 89</u>	<u>\$22,517 89</u>

## STATEMENT of Monies Received and Deposited to credit of the Receiver General

Refund of advances.....	\$ 378 23	
Bell Telephone Co.....	1 45	
	<u>\$ 379 73</u>	
Canada Metal Company.....	4,529 80	
Horn Bors.....	2,075 80	
Canadian Explosives, Ltd.....	1,931 05	
Frankel Bros.....	703 58	
Boving Hydraulic and Engineering Co., Ltd.....	680 10	
Louis Lovitz.....	548 73	
McLean Wheel Works.....	370 98	
W. R. Cuthbert & Co.....	295 84	
Board of Water Commissioners, Lindsay, Ont.....	270 18	
R. A. Nugent.....	175 00	
Ingle Planing Mills.....	96 05	
John Hartwick.....	71 15	
W. Pogue.....	55 00	
John Ruck.....	50 00	
John McCrae Machine & Foundry Co.....	15 98	
Amount credited to current year's expenditure.....		\$ 379 73
Amount credited to casual revenue accounts receivable 1921-22.....		53 55
Amount credited to casual revenue, 1922-23.....		11,815 69
	<u>\$12,248 97</u>	<u>\$12,248 97</u>



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DISTRIBUTION of Disbursements

<i>Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay Vote—</i>		
Salaries and wages.....	\$10,398 54	
Gratuities on discharge.....	1,754 56	
Electricity.....	616 40	
Water.....	591 19	
Freight, transport and travelling expenses.....	6,600 78	
Railway siding rental.....	131 78	
Repairs, supplies, etc.....	441 85	
Postage, telegrams and telephones.....	134 54	
		\$20,669 64
<i>Department of Works Vote—</i>		
Gratuity on discharge (plumber and assistant).....	\$ 207 69	
		207 69
<i>Ordnance Arms, Lands, etc., Vote—</i>		
Salary.....	\$ 28 17	
Gratuity on discharge (leave with pay).....	130 00	
	\$ 158 17	
Telephones and telegrams.....	2 20	
		160 37
<i>Transport and Freight Vote.....</i>	<i>\$ 168 55</i>	<i>168 55</i>
<i>Warlike Stores Vote.....</i>	<i>\$ 9 40</i>	<i>9 40</i>
<i>Provisional Bonus Allowance Vote.....</i>	<i>\$ 1,302 24</i>	<i>1,302 24</i>
		\$22,517 89

STATEMENT of Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1923

	Assets	Liabilities
Accounts receivable.....	\$ 3,094 00	
Material in stores.....	4,235 82	
Tools and scrap on hand.....	55,707 58	
Lands.....	39,943 97	
Buildings.....	731,892 07	
Machinery.....	311,961 45	
Equipment.....	31,726 95	
Shafting and pulleys.....	25,674 61	
Belting.....	6 72	
Railway siding.....	4,725 51	
Track scales.....	3,825 11	
Chemical apparatus.....	244 60	
Gas apparatus.....	33,945 99	
Heating apparatus, boiler house.....	14,231 17	
Roads.....	3,637 96	
Fences and sidewalks.....	3,193 74	
Sewers.....	28,018 23	
Traverses and drainage at magazines.....	5,162 37	
“ “ filling plant.....	1,851 05	
Pipe trench, rolling mill to office.....	1,785 00	
“ “ boiler house to filling plant.....	5,928 06	
Accounts payable.....		\$ 23,604 20
Surplus Department National Defence.....		1,287,187 76
	\$ 1,310,791 96	\$ 1,310,791 96



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## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Net Capital March 31, 1922	Transfer and Sales During 1922-23	Net Capital March 31, 1923
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Land	39,943 97		39,943 97
Buildings	731,892 07		731,892 07
Machinery	313,965 81	2,004 36	311,961 45
Equipment	31,951 57	224 62	31,726 95
Shafting and pulleys.....	25,674 61		25,674 61
Belting.....	6 72		6 72
Railway siding.....	4,725 51		4,725 51
Track scales.....	3,825 11		3,825 11
Chemical apparatus.....	33,945 99		33,945 99
Heating apparatus, boiler house.....	14,231 17		14,231 17
Roads.....	3,637 96		3,637 96
Fences and sidewalks.....	3,193 74		3,193 74
Sewers.....	28,018 23		28,018 23
Traverses and drainage magazines.....	5,162 37		5,162 37
Traverses and drainage filling plant.....	1,851 05		1,851 05
Pipe trench rolling mill to office.....	1,785 00		1,785 00
Pipe trench boiler house to filling plant.....	5,928 06		5,928 06
	1,249,983 54	2,228 98	1,247,754 56

## RECONCILIATION Statement March 31, 1923.

Inventory of work and scrap on hand, March 31, 1922....	\$ 43,755 85		
Adjustment account of revised values of inventory of March 31, 1922.....	11,951 73		
		\$ 55,707 58	
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1922.....		38,293 09	
Net expenditure, 1922-23.....		22,517 89	
Capital Account, March 31, 1922.....		1,249,983 54	
Sales—Rental—			
Material.....	\$ 11,137 89		
Scrap.....	1,768 45		
Machinery.....	175 00		
Hay.....	121 15		
Rental of grounds.....	50 00		
		15,129 99	
Accounts receivable, March 31, 1922.....		53 55	
Accounts payable, March 31, 1923.....		23,604 20	
Inventory of work and scrap on hand, March 31, 1923.....			\$ 55,707 58
Inventory of material on hand, March 31, 1923.....			4,235 82
Capital Account, March 31, 1923.....			1,247,754 56
Machinery and equipment transferred to Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.....	\$ 1,896 75		
Material transferred to Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.....	10,188 04		
			12,084 79
Other Disposals—			
Machinery.....	\$ 200 00		
Equipment without repayment.....	132 23		
Material (fuel) without repayment.....	2,008 39		
Material (fuel) consumed at Arsenal.....	387 00		
Material, scrap, etc., sold.....	21,473 84		
			24,201 46
Deposit received in 1921-22, a, c sales 1922-23.....	\$ 220 30		
Receipts for sales, 1922-23.....	11,815 69		
Receipts for accounts receivable, 1921-22.....	53 55		
			12,089 54
Maintenance expense, etc., 1922-23.....			16,837 65
Accounts payable, March 31, 1922.....	\$ 29,651 46		
Less adjustments.....	367 02		
			29,284 44
Accounts receivable, March 31, 1923.....			3,094 00
		\$ 1,405,289 84	\$ 1,405,289 84



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## Stock on Hand March 31, 1923.

	Quantity	Value
		\$ cts.
Blankets, G.S., unserviceable...	129	33 57
Glass, gage.....	24	6 32
Japan, black.....	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> gals.	32 62
Lapidolith.....	7	15 83
Line, reel, chalk and awl	4	35
Coal, Blacksmith.....	7,375 lbs.	31 62
“ Egg.....	4,000 “	15 64
“ Steam.....	*701,908 “	2,595 71
Coke.....	39,099 “	307 57
Oil, cylinder.....	76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> gals.	48 72
“ “ (cap).....	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> “	6 87
“ dynamo.....	111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> “	38 65
“ lard.....	169 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> “	199 16
“ linseed (boiled).....	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> “	10 04
“ “ (raw).....	23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> “	32 74
“ machine.....	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> “	37 73
“ motor.....	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> “	7 73
“ porpoise.....	50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> “	78 57
“ rope.....	98 “	363 87
“ special roll.....	62 “	40 80
“ seal.....	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> “	9 59
“ “ mineral.....	127 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> “	55 39
“ whale.....	62 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> “	65 89
Turpentine.....	26 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> “	36 12
Packing, leather.....	1	20 21
“ material (flax coil).....	3 lbs.	3 57
Paper, toilet....	179 rolls	11 14
Plates, name, “Lindsay”.....	259	21 90
Protecto (for boiler house)...	699 lbs.	72 13
Drums, empty, for above.....	2	15 00
Scales No. 506....	1	12 50
Discs, Jenkins.....	32	4 85
Soap, Sunlight.....	10 lbs.	1 40
Soda, ash.....	15 “	59
“ caustic.....	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> “	71
“ sal.....	30 “	72
		4,235 82

\*Amount and value at March 31, 1922. No vouchers received for amount consumed during April and part of May, 1922. Caretaker estimates about 200,000 lbs. on hand.







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